The New-York Times.

VOL. X.--NO. 2858. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

Our Dispatches and Correspondence from the South.

Secession Meetings at Mobile and Charleston.

The Proclamation of Gov. Letcher Convening the Virginia Legislature.

Manifesto from the Maryland Republicans.

UNION INDICATIONS FROM VARIOUS POINTS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 16.

The city is busily preparing for the jubilee of Tuesday next. We are expecting a great invasion of Wide-Awakes.

Southern news excites little remark. Business remains lively in spite of the cataclysm. The Bank Commissioners arrived here to-day. They will probably call upon the Banks for additional securities on account of the depreciation of Southern stocks. There is a slight advance in Missouri.

Mr. Lincoln preserves his position of dignified silence. He considers that his sentiments are so clearly before the people, that no reasonable man can misapprehend them. He sees no necessity for further manifestations.

Senator Trumbull is in town visiting his brother-in-law, Dr. Jayne, whose majority of seven for the State Senate secures Trumbull's reëlection. Crews, Republican, is elected to the legislature from one of the most hopeless Southern districts. This is considered a good joke on Egypt. J. H.

Nothing New at the National Capital—Members of Congress Beginning to Arrive, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

We have had no demonstrations of any kind to-day touching the Southern excitement. The city is comparatively quiet. Several Members of Congress have already arrived and taken quarters. Willard's Hotel opens on the 24th.

W. Ransom Calhoun, of South Carolina, who returned in the *Adriatic*, to-day resigned his office of First Secretary of the United States Legation to France.

The Position of Virginia—The Proclamation of Gov. Letcher Convening the Legislature—The Richmond Press—General Indications.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 16.

Gov. Letcher issued his Proclamation to-day convening the Legislature one week earlier than he at first intended. The following is the Governor's summons:

Whereas at the last session of the Legislature a large amount of the public business was left in an unfinished condition for want of time to complete the same, and whereas since that time a contract has been entered into by the James River and Kanawha Company for the sale of its entire line of improvement with all its franchises and immunities, including the large interest held therein by the Commonwealth, and with stipulations for the completion of the entire work, and it is necessary that the contract if approved should be ratified by the General Assembly to give validity and force to the agreement so made—and whereas in consequence of the appointment of Electors, a majority of whom are known to be favorable to the election of sectional candidates as President and Vice President of the United States, whose principles and views are believed by a large portion of the Southern States to be in direct hostility to their constitutional rights and interests, and in consequence thereof great excitement prevails in the public mind and prudence requires that the representatives of the people of this Commonwealth should take into consideration the condition of public affairs and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary in this emergency, therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby require the Senators and Delegates of the two Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth to convene at the Capitol in the city of Richmond on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock M., to legislate upon such subjects as they may deem necessary and proper. JOHN LETCHER.

The *Enquirer*, this morning, publishes a long communication from a New-York Democrat, on the rights of the States and the difficulties existing between them. The *Enquirer* reviews the communication, and thinks the sentiments and opinions of the writer a fair specimen of the theory of our government which prevails among all classes at the North. Northern politicians, of all parties, look upon a State of the Federal Union as nothing more than a part of the American nation, with no rights, no remedies, for its protection in enforcing its rights, or preventing and suppressing injuries. This theory of our Government, which prevails at the North, was taught by Hamilton, Story, and Kent, and is as distinctly different from the theory of Jefferson, Madison, Mason, and Taylor, which is held at the South, as though intended for a separate and distinct people. The *Enquirer* hoots at the idea of the North coercing seceding States, promulgated by the Northern Press, and fears that the animosities engendered in the two sections will end in civil war. The Northern Press is fulminating animosities instead of making an effort to compromise questions or to harmonize difficulties. The *Enquirer* thinks that the Federal Government has no right or power to coerce seceding States. When it deems an act of other States objectionable, it can withdraw from the Confederacy. It says it is for the other States to determine, not the Federal Government, whether or not South Carolina acts properly or improperly. Virginia will therefore say to the Federal Government, South Carolina, by secession, removes herself beyond your sphere of action. If the Federal Government persists in coercing the Secessionists, Virginia will resist to the last. She cannot be intimidated. According to the *Enquirer's* construction, the communication is a piece of pure Black Republicanism, but it publishes it from personal considerations.

The *Whig*, in commenting upon Gov. Letcher's proclamation, convening the Legislature, advises the members to address themselves in such a manner as to become thoroughly informed of the sentiments and views of their constituents. It considers the coming session the most important one that will ever assemble in Virginia. The *Whig* will know better a month hence how to discuss the subject.

I must say that some of the Republican papers, by their scurrilous tone regarding the South, are making Union men Disunionists. An article, copied in the *Enquirer* to-day, from the Chicago *Democrat*, of the 8th inst., insulting and outrageous, is like pouring vitriol on fresh wounds.

The students of the University of Virginia held a meeting to express their indignation of the late Presidential election, and announced their determination to abide by and coöperate with the Southern States, irrespective of party. They complimented and indorsed the course of Hon. Henry A. Wise, and appointed a Committee of Three to write to him and extend an invitation to address them at an early day.

It is conceded here that South Carolina will secede. The only remedy to stop the dissolution of the Union and prevent civil war, is for the Northern States to abolish the laws repudiating the Fugitive Slave bill. Northern nullification is as bad as Southern secession.

The Union Meeting in your City, last night, meets with general approval here. The Convention, it is decided, will meet at Richmond.

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, to-day, has Hon. Mr. Boyce in a tight place. It publishes a letter to Hon. Mr. Richardson, opposing disunion, read at the Southern Rights Convention, in May, 1851.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, just to hand, states that a petition, with a large number of signatures, is circulating there, requesting Mr. Douglas, while in their city, to make a speech on the important issues of the day, and that he would do so.

Totty, convicted of murdering his wife's sister, was to-day hung in the presence of a large crowd of negroes and the lower classes of whites. Rev. Mr. Boggs informed the crowd that the punishment was just, though he was brought to his present condition by the damning influence of liquor. All should take warning by his awful end. The criminal was quite cheerful, and died without a struggle.

Gen. Letcher is a thorough-going Union man, and opposed to dissolution so long as the State can maintain her constitutional rights. The news that he had called the Legislature together caused a great excitement among the Carolinians.

I have not seen a blue cockade since election-day. S.

Advices from Maryland—A Manifesto from the Republicans—Southern Merchants in Baltimore—Business Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 16.

The *Patriot*, to-day, contains a manifesto from the Republican Maryland electors. They strongly advise firmness and adhesion to the Republican Party and principles. They ask no favors from any faction who opposed Lincoln. They believe their doctrines founded in immutable truth, and reiterate all the cardinal points of the Republican platform. They entertain no fears of the ultimate safety of the Union, and repose an abiding confidence in Lincoln's wisdom and conservative patriotism. They pronounce Slavery a moral evil, and oppose the Government legislating it into the Territories, but are willing for it to exist where it now is. Private advices from Columbia say that a prominent New-York Captain has offered Gov. Gist to aid South Carolina, at the head of twelve hundred New-Yorkers. The Governor said he deprecated fighting, and preferred an amicable adjustment: but if it was necessary he would fight to vindicate Carolina's rights.

The merchants of Baltimore are getting an unusual number of orders from the South, as also manufacturers to make Palmetto flags. There is no hesitancy to trust all Southerners if they want credit. Already many new Southern merchants are purchasing goods here.

Money is stringent; stocks depressed and unsettled. The banks have plenty of specie, but do little business. W.

Mass Meeting in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A large Palmetto tree was erected this evening in front of Institute Hall. An immense meeting was held, and facing the speakers' stand was a large transparency, "Well done, good and faithful servants." Mayor Macbeth presided, and made a fine speech. R. N. Gordin addressed the delegates. Senator Porter's speech caused prolonged applause. There were several other speakers, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the day cannons were fired as flags were raised with Colonial and State mottoes inscribed.

Secession Meeting at Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 16.

A meeting of all parties here to-day unanimously favored secession. Resolutions to await the action of other States were voted down and withdrawn.

Nothing New from Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Nov. 16.

There is nothing of interest from important Southern centres to-day.

Southern and Western Money.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 16.

The bankers' rate of discount to-day for South Carolina and Georgia is 10; Illinois and Wisconsin, 3; and Missouri, 1 per cent.

SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FEELING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA—PROPOSED ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE—FEELING IN THE WEST—BUSINESS, COTTON, &C.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Nov. 11, 1860.

I have recently passed through nearly all the Southern States and can report to you the general sentiment which I found prevailing. You have doubtless seen the Message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in which he recommends *outlawing* Northern men within that State. This is in conformity with a scheme which Hon. John Forsyth declared in a public speech had been concocted by a United States Senator. Mr. Iverson denied it so far as he was concerned,—leaving the paternity at the door of Mr. Toombs.

I understand that a bill has been drawn and will be presented to the Legislature responding fully to this suggestion. It provides that any man who shall accept office under a Republican Administration shall be virtually outlawed and his property confiscated. It also provides that the property of any citizen of any State, not a Slave State, or of any Slave State which shall enact and enforce any law prohibiting the exercise of the State enactments of Georgia for the preservation of her "constitutional rights," shall be seized, whether it be *in transitu* or on deposit, for the general good of the State or to repair special damages which may accrue to any one injured by such legislation.

Arms and ammunition purchased by order of the Governor of Alabama and of Gov. Pettus, of Georgia, are being constantly delivered by the steamboats plying on the rivers. The steamer *Belfast*, as its Captain assured me, landed large supplies of rifles, revolvers, &c., both at Prentice, Miss., and at Memphis, Tenn. The former for the arming of the people of Mississippi—the latter for transhipment to Montgomery, Alabama.

Cotton, however, is being sent North in unusual quantities. Passing through Memphis, on my way up this time, I was furnished by Mr. Toof, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, with a statement of the shipments North thus far in the season, and discover that from that port the increase, as compared with last season to the same date, has equaled eighteen per cent. There is an actual necessity pressing upon the people of the South forcing them to supply the lack of provisions that will fall upon them before the 1st March, from which the banks of the Ohio, and New-York capital is their only reliance.

Southern sentiment has, as I have informed you, modified considerably—much more because of the greatly increased majorities that have attended Republican successes, and no less so by reason of the small pluralities by which Breckinridge carries such of the Southern States as give him their electoral votes. The Bell and Douglas votes have almost frightened the Secessionists and Disunionists *per se*. The voice of Louisiana is decidedly against disunion, although there is a feeling there against the forcible detention of South Carolina within the Union, should she choose to dissolve her connection with the other States.

At Vicksburg, Miss., there is a strong disunion sentiment prevailing, which finds expression in curious trifles. For instance, a few evenings since, a concert-room where a performer introduced himself in the air, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," which was not on the bills, he was hissed off the stage. Shortly after, passing up the river from the place last named, on the packet boat *Theodore L. McGill*, I noticed this incident occur, exhibiting a similar spirit:

The bar-keeper, who, besides being somewhat of a natural humorist, has an eye single to business, finding a dull crowd assembled around him in social hall, and a consequent lack of business, brought out a violin. He at once opened a free concert, preluding his performance with an air from "Norma." He then called the special attention of the surrounding crowd of interested gentlemen, principally from the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, to "a new tune," which he assured them he had recently learned to play, and which he had no doubt would "tickle them amazingly." Having thus excited some curiosity he struck up the well-known strain of "Yankee Doodle." Almost as soon as he commenced, a dirty-booted gentleman from the interior of "the State of Hackensack, where the ace is taken by the jack, and where they hang a man for going it alone and getting euchered," expectorated as much tobacco juice as would have served for a stream from an antiquated fire-engine, and said in a high key, "To hell with your 'Yankee Doodle;' we don't want any more of 'Yankee Doodle' down our way. Keep 'Yankee Doodle' for the North; we have had enough of him." This sentiment, however congenial to the tastes of the Arkansas and Mississippi element, did not seem to go down with some persons belonging to St. Louis, who made up a small minority of the crowd, and a general fight appeared to be looming up. The excitement began to intensify as discussion progressed, the one party demanding to hear the air, the other claiming it should not be played. It was only allayed when the bar-keeper, staying his hand, volunteered "a treat all round." He attained his object, for good feeling was only restored after many drinks had been had at the expense of the contending factions. The incident is trifling, but it serves to show the feeling among certain classes.

At Memphis I received a communication from an acquaintance I had made in Jackson, substantiating my remarks, heretofore published, as to the state of feeling there. The only chance for the carrying out of the ambitious project of Pettus and Davis is in a contest between the Federal authorities and the State officers of South Carolina. Then only the young hot heads can be relied upon to enter upon a fight.

In Tennessee, the reputation which the President elect has for honesty is made the excuse by persons formerly rabid against him for an undoubted change of opinion. I can point you out any number of patriotic individuals, who are not only willing, but anxious to serve their country under his lead. The city of Memphis is full of just such patriots, and had I forwarded to Lincoln one-half the communications that were thrust upon me, that I might carry them North, and post them in Illinois, he would have been robbed of much time which might be more profitably spent upon his Inaugural. There is just reason for fearing that many undeserving men have sent him letters, for I was a few days since asked to write to him a letter asking for a certain Post-office appointment, in the name of a man who wanted my aid in chirography, he having neglected in his youthful days to study the art of penmanship.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN EXCITING DAY IN COLUMBIA—THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—THE CONVENTION BILL—PREPARATIONS TO ARM THE STATE, ETC.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 11, 1860—P. M.

Yesterday was one of the most exciting days ever known in Columbia. Banners, flags and streamers were flying in every direction, and long before 12 o'clock, the hour at which the Legislature meets, every available spot in the State Capitol had its occupant. From the office of the *South Carolinian*—one of whose editors is a member of the House of Representatives—was unfurled a large new flag with the old Colonial device of the crescent emblazoned upon it, and underneath, the significant motto "*Crescit Eundo.*" The motto is intended to express confidence that the lone star of South Carolina will grow and increase in strength until it becomes the flag of the Southern Confederacy. From the office of the *Southern Guardian*, was also unfurled a large flag with a lone star upon it. Across the main street hangs a streamer bearing upon it the names of Messrs. Magrath, Colcok and Conner, the Committee from Charleston, with the resolutions of the town-meeting, while a short distance further down the street is another streamer, emblazoned with the words "Immediate and separate secession." From places of business and private houses were fluttering in the breeze secession flags, while almost every man in the place wears either a blue cockade or a blue ribbon on his coat.

The bill calling a Convention was passed unanimously by both houses of the Legislature during the afternoon, some hours before the Committee bearing the Charleston resolutions reached here. The election for delegates to the Convention is to be held on the 6th of December, and the Convention will meet at Columbia on the 17th. This Convention will make short work of the matter, and South Carolina will walk quietly out of the Union single-handed and alone. The general impression here among the members of the Legislature—many of whom, bye the bye, will be returned as members of the Convention—is, that the new Republic of South Carolina will treat with no State desiring to join her, while said State remains a member of the United States. Any Southern State desiring to join, will first have to do precisely what South Carolina intends doing, and that is to dissolve the bonds of the Union which were forged by the blood of our Revolutionary ancestors, and stand as free and untrammeled as on the day they threw off the yoke of English bondage. As the fiat has gone forth from South Carolina, people here are all anxiously awaiting the action of the Southern States. What will be the action of Maryland time can only tell, but one thing is certain, the people of South Carolina want the descendants of the Old Maryland line with her. I overheard a conversation to-day among some members of the Legislature in reference to the want of water in the harbor of Charleston, when one of the number remarked: "Why, gentlemen, Baltimore has a harbor able to contain the combined navies of the world. On inquiry, I learned that the gentleman who made the remark was a descendant of a Marylander who did yeoman's service at the battle of Camden,—that he was one of the most wealthy planters in the State, and one of the most influential members of the Legislature.

There are bills before both the Senate and House to arm the State, and they are the order of the day in both for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The State is said to be well provided with arms already, yet the Legislature appears determined to be ready at all points to suppress invasion, and the bills will no doubt pass. There is very little difference in the two bills, both calling for an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars. It is supposed that the Legislature will finally adjourn on the 14th, to meet again in regular session on the 26th, when it will remain in session until after definite action of the Convention.

The largest town meeting ever held in Columbia was gathered last night in front of the Congaree House, and speeches of the most spirited character made. Everything said and done breathed secession; in fact, if a Carolinian were to say he was in favor of the Union he would be looked upon as a madman. At the meeting last evening loud calls were made for Senator Chesnut, who had during the afternoon sent in his resignation as United States Senator, but it was announced that he had left the city to fill appointments in different parts of the State. The meeting was kept up till midnight, and was of the most enthusiastic character.

To-day has been a most delightful day. In nearly all the churches allusions were made to the unhappy differences between the North and the South. In the two Episcopal Churches the new prayer ordered by the Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina was said, and sermons suitable to the occasion delivered. [I inclose a copy of the prayer, not knowing whether you have it or not. Episcopal people will read it with interest.] The prevailing religion here is the Baptist, and I should think they were of the *hard-shell* order, for they are all on the fight for Southern rights—men, women and children, all are of one way of thinking, politically, and that is for South Carolina.

This afternoon I walked out to the grounds of the State Agricultural Society, whose Fair commences on Tuesday. The grounds are large and well fixed up. Already there is a quantity of stock on the ground, but the cattle do not compare with those of Maryland, while the blooded horses excel anything of the kind I have ever seen. E. Z.

ANTI-REPUDIATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Bank of New-York has received a letter, of which the following is an extract, from one of its correspondents in the interior of the State of South Carolina:

"I deem it a duty (unanimously approved of by the Board of Directors of this Bank) to say to you, that under any emergency that may arise, this bank will not countenance the repudiation of, or refusal to pay any note, draft or bill sent here for collection by any Northern Bank or merchant, but will discountenance every intimation of the kind, and force, to the full extent of the law, the protection of their commercial rights against our own citizens who may be indebted to them.

We have understood that the lawyers are, in many towns, refusing to collect Northern paper, and that more merchants have resolved to repudiate their obligations. I can safely say we have no such hypocritical bankrupts with us; and I know the Judiciary of South Carolina will raise their strong arm against it. It has been intimated that the banks should also refuse to collect Northern bills or notes due by Southern merchants. I do not entertain the opinion that they can be made to favor such a dishonorable proceeding. This Bank never will."

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The *Constitution* suggests a highly original solution of the difficulties now existing. Under the head of "Rumors," it says:

"It has been urged that were Mr. Lincoln to make any publication *before the Electors have cast their votes*, it is not improbable that when the votes are counted it might be found that some of those which are now reckoned as certain for him would appear to have been given for Wm. H. Seward, and the election, after all, be thus thrown into the House. Until the ballots have been sealed and sent on here, it is considered that it would be unwise in Mr. Lincoln to break faith with the Abolitionists. There are some few of the so-called 'conservative' Black Republicans who are said to hint in conversation with confidential friends that, if the thirty-five votes of New-York were cast for Mr. Seward, it might be the best and most effectual settlement of the present difficulty.

We give the rumor as we heard it, but cannot believe that the latter portion of it, at least, is true."

Some badly frightened individual writes as follows from this City, under date of the 13th, to the *Constitution*:

"I consider a separation of the States inevitable. We have a panic in Wall-street to-day. Nothing like it since 1857. I do not believe that more than half of the ten-million loan will be paid in. The parties here will forfeit the amount already paid. Nobody will lend money on United States securities to-day. There will be a general failure of merchants and manufacturers in less than fourteen days, and then let the Black Republicans look out for a tornado. I look for a suspension of specie payments by all the banks of the Union, and such a prostration of trade as this country has never witnessed."

Relative to the question of representation from the Southern States in the present Congress, "Occasional" writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Much solicitude is felt here lest some of the Southern Senators should absent themselves from their seats during the short and concluding session of the present Congress. I believe that some of them will do so. Mr. Wigfall constantly proclaims his purpose never to return, and Mr. Toombs can scarcely keep his seat while South Carolina and Georgia are interchanging civilities and preparations for going out of the Union. Mr. Buchanan indulges some feeling in this respect on account of a special object he has in view, viz: the filling of the vacancy created in the Supreme Court of the United States. If he sends in Judge Black or Caleb Cushing, either will be rejected should the seats on the Southern side of the Senate be vacant; and then censures will be heaped upon him because he did not make the nomination beforehand. It is difficult to see how a Senator in favor of the secession of his State from the Union, on account of the election of Abraham Lincoln, can remain in Congress. There is a logic in this which I leave to the able men who represent the South in the National Legislature to decide. *Will they retain a representative position in the Congress of the United States when they intend all the time to assist in breaking up the Government?* If they take their seats in the House or the Senate, will they not answer the question put to them by their Republican adversaries that they only remain there for such a purpose; and can it be possible that those who may be selected as justices on the Supreme bench of the United States will agree with the Southern seceders? It is a common remark in all circles here, that while Senators Chesnut and Hammond, of South Carolina, announced their determination to resign, no such intimation has come from the Representatives in Congress from that State. Do these latter intend to remain in the House of Representatives during the three months from the 1st of December, with the intention declared beforehand of retiring from the Union on the 4th of March? Probably some of your Philadelphia lawyers will be able to answer this question, and to harmonize it with existing ideas of Southern chivalry."

The Auburn *Daily Advertiser* has received the following letter from Washington, which it thinks may contain the key to the present movement in the South:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I perceive from the New-York City papers that the people of that exposed metropolis are very much concerned about the action of the Legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia. Being somewhat familiar with the habits of the Southern people and with their *pecuniary* as well as their political condition at present, I think I am able to assure you that after they shall have got an extension of the time for the payment of their large New-York indebtedness, they will be very willing to consent to stay in the Union another year.

The fact is that the drought, during the past season in the South, has so shortened their crops, the cotton crop particularly, that Southern planters and dealers are unable to meet their New-York paper. They cannot get relief at their own banks for the reason that they have exhausted their credit there already. You may be surprised when I tell you that nearly one-half of the negroes in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and many in Mississippi, are mortgaged to Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. * * *

If you can tell me how long it will take those persons to get an extension, you will be able to tell very nearly how long the disunion panic will continue. I should think some of your friends might be sharp enough to profit by this in the Stock Board, &c. F.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Register*, after arguing very forcibly against secession, says that North Carolina will not be dragged into any such movement. The editor says that during a recent visit to Virginia, he conversed with a good many intelligent persons—with Bell men, Douglas men, and Breckinridge men, and saw but two who justified the contemplated course of South Carolina, or who believed that the bare fact of Lincoln's election was a justifiable cause for secession, or what is the same thing, revolution. Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will not follow South Carolina or the Cotton States out of the Union, unless a weightier cause is given than the election of a man to the Presidency to whom they were opposed. "Let then," he adds, "South Carolina take her own course, and upon her head let the consequences rest. Her threats have already injured the country enough; let her not do more mischief by dragging other States after her in her destructive career."

The same paper says elsewhere:

"Already the effects of disunion threats are manifesting themselves. *Negroes have gone down 30 per cent., and soon other property will begin to depreciate.* And for what? A miserable abstraction. Should an attempt be made to execute these threats, men now wealthy will be reduced to poverty. An intelligent gentleman, and a Democrat withal, who is worth largely over $100,000, remarked to us the other day that he did not think the value of his property now was more than half it was on the 1st of August."

The Wilmington *Herald* discusses the course which North Carolina should take in the present crisis. After remarking that secession is the question which overshadows all others, and that in its naked form it is simply revolution, the *Herald* goes on to deny that the Government of the United States has in any way injured or oppressed the South, and says that "secession, as a remedy for supposed or real injury inflicted, is a wholesale 'hari-kari,' a species of suicide which neither repairs the wrong nor punishes the wrong-doer."

The *Herald* regards peaceable secession as impossible, from the nature of the case. Whether coercion should be attempted or not, the conflicting interests which would arise out of secession could only be settled by the arbitrament of the sword.

"And what evils would follow in the wake of this species of secession," it adds, "it requires no prophet to foretell. Some chivalric 'Carolinian' might here contemptuously use Kossuth's argument, and say 'war is a small word composed of only three letters, w-a-r; and that is the end of it,' but the reply which Kossuth received, might be made with equal propriety in this case, viz., that '*Hell* has but *four* letters in it,' and if there is any one part of that region warmer than another, it is specially reserved for those who can regard without the deepest emotion the consequences of such a war as may follow secession."

GEORGIA.

A BLOODY AND BRUTAL PROPOSITION.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, was charged a few weeks ago with saying that if Lincoln should be elected President, Southern men who would hold office under him should be "outlawed and killed." The Senator saw fit to publish a card, denying that he ever said any such thing, but he says:

I have occasionally, in private conversation, spoken of it (the outlawing and killing), *as one of the plans of resistance to the rule of a Black Republican President*, but I have *generally* disapproved it, as many persons in Columbus will doubtless bear me witness. *Still, I do not hesitate to say*, that in my opinion, *any Southern man who would accept office from a Republican President*, elected upon the platform of the Republican Party, would be no better than a Black Republican, and *ought to be condemned and ostracised* by universal public sentiment.

One of the editors of the Atlanta *Locomotive*, a fiery Southern rights journal, writes from Milledgeville on the 12th, that it is impossible to tell which way the popular current may finally set. He says:

"Toombs and Iverson are working together to the same glorious end, and their great intellects will not fail to make deep impressions upon the public heart. We predict that in a few days they will let off a few bomb-shells here which will startle the timid and trembling, and fire them all over in a Southern blaze. Strange developments will be made, and we trust glorious results will follow.

There is an attempt being made here, and rather covertly, *to form a great Union Party*. Gov. Johnson is arranging the wires and will manipulate the battery. We find it difficult to ascertain the strength of the movement as yet, though it has some little force. Hon. B. H. Hill, we have good reason for predicting, will not indorse it, and we look for him to introduce some strong Southern and State Rights revolutions in the Senate.

Mr. Toombs is all the time the centre of a squad of listeners, and if he doesn't become too *ultra* or extreme in his talk, he will do good. *There is some danger, however, of his losing all moderation, and becoming a little too rabid for the stomachs of the masses.*"

The Atlanta *Confederacy* takes the ground that Mr Lincoln's election is unconstitutional, because it was effected by States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law, and extended the right of voting to negroes.

LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes a letter written by ex-Gov. Hebbert, to Col. E. G. W. Butler, under date of New-York, Oct. 23. After predicting the election of Mr. Lincoln, ex-Gov. Hebbert says that the election must not be submitted to, and that the Southern States must go *out of the Union one by one*, and see what *other* sovereign power there is under this Government that will dare say, "They *shall not*." I claim, said he, the right of any sovereign State to go out of the Union, *with or without cause*; and this proposition. I imagine, no State-rights man will gainsay.

Col. Butler in a note to the editors of the *Delta*, says:

"If I could believe in the possibility of peaceable secession, the compact being broken, I would advise immediate separation; but once sever the bonds which unite us to our Northern brethren, and in the present excited state of popular feeling, *a border war will commence which will be unequaled in its horrors by those of the Scottish borders or the French Revolution.* Let us, therefore, await an *overt act* on the part of the incoming Administration, and when longer forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, *call a Convention of these Slaveholding States*, and such others as may choose to coöperate with us, and calmly decide upon what is best, under the trying circumstances, for the protection of our rights and honors."

The *Crescent* has this paragraph:

"An alarming discovery has been made at Ponchatoula, in St. Tammany Parish, 45 miles above the city, on the line of the Jackson Railroad. Alfred Hennen, Esq., a lawyer of this city, who has a plantation at that place, discovered in the cabins of his slaves 70 stand of arms—that is 70 muskets with bayonets, ammunition, &c., complete for immediate use. This is the report as we got it from seemingly entirely reliable authority. Of course this is the diabolical work of Abolition villains, and if caught they will doubtless have the short shrift which is their deserts."

The *Picayune* relates the following incident:

"Some loungers around a fancy-store discovered a Lincoln medal in a stock of fancy articles exposed for sale by an American, and an immediate demonstration was the consequence. The show-case was demolished, and as the owner of the stand came up a rush was made at him. He took refuge in an adjoining store. The crowd got ladders, stormed the store, and poor Riebeck, hearing threats of rope and lamp-post, broke away and ran down the street, followed by a crowd of two or three hundred. Being hard pressed, he took refuge in a cake shop, which was soon surrounded. Fortunately a Policeman came up at this juncture, and saved the fugitive by taking him to the lock up. It was discovered on inquiry that the boy employed by Riebeck and a boy in the opposite store had joined in a speculation in political medals; and that they knew nothing of the presence of the obnoxious Lincoln in the heap. Riebeck's boy was badly beaten by the crowd. When these circumstances were explained the crowd dispersed."

VIRGINIA.

After pointing out the disastrous effect which immediate secession would have upon the interests of Virginia and her citizens, the Richmond *Examiner* says:

"*Let Virginia go into counsel with the other Slave States*, assuring them of her fixed determination to have security for their common property and rights, either within or without a Confederacy of the States of North America, and there will be no war. There will be no ruinous revulsion in trade. The present Confederacy will be made one, under which all can live honorably, peacefully and safely. Or, if that cannot be attained, there will be trade more profitable for the South with the whole world, including the Northern States. There is no necessity for pecuniary suffering if those most interested will but seek, by manly and decisive counsels and action, *to prevent the evil of segregated action* producing the only danger we now see of such a separation as must occasion an interruption of trade between the sections. There is no reason for a fall in stocks or a suspension of credits, or a depreciation in money, except the uncertainty and danger produced by Virginia and other Northern Slaveholding States, allowing this matter of protecting property against a sectional Government to be entirely managed by a few States. *A union of all the Slave States in one purpose will*, we believe, give peace and a better system, because a more reliable one, to the whole country. *The only method of producing disturbance of serious injury to private fortunes in this State is for Virginia to hold aloof and leave the States further South to manage this affair alone.*

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Democrat* talks plainly of the disunion question. It tells the Cotton States that they need no Fugitive Slave law since they are protected by the border States, and that the latter, which alone have a right to complain, see nothing to be gained by secession, for by such a step the Northern States would be entirely absolved from all obligations to return fugitive slaves. The *Democrat* proceeds:

"The secession movement is founded on reasons purely selfish. The principal men engaged in it have not acted in the matter for the first time. *They have cherished this purpose for a long time*, and only seize this opportunity to carry it out—an opportunity they have made themselves. The pretext of equal rights in the territories is shallow. If they could secure an equal share of the territories, permanently, there would be some sense in it; but they propose no such thing. States will do as they please, and they know it. They will exclude slave property if they desire, and these Secessionists have no remedy, and propose none. A great fuss is made about Slavery for a year or two in a territory, and there it is all to end. It is asking us to believe rather too much to ask us to believe this little matter a great affair.

The chief captains in this secession movement have reasons more substantial. *The politicians think they can be more in a Southern Confederacy than they can be in the Union.* Others think their seaport towns will be the great marts of trade which now goes principally to Northern ports. They think slave labor can be had cheaper, whilst the price of their great staple will be enhanced. They dream of getting Mexico and Cuba, and Central America, and building up a great Southern Confederacy. They have dwelt on the prospect until it is quite enchanting. *These border slave States are to play a secondary part in this grand achievement, and take care of themselves as best they can, whilst South Carolina politicians are glorified to the full measure of their conceit.* Charleston is to be the New-York of the South, and Louisville is to be a little frontier town, exposed to all the evils of such a locality. Kentucky is to be subservient to the ambition of South Carolina, and play second fiddle to the whole movement. Let the border States, then, take care of themselves, for their interests will not be considered by the extremes.

There Southern States may be greatly mistaken in their calculations. There is little doubt that they are; but thousands are in earnest on the subject; they will not look at the advantages of the Union, in the present state of excitement. Their sudden movement, apparently, is not sudden, in fact. It is a matter of calculation beforehand, and the managers are only using the present temper of the people to do what they have long intended."

TEXAS.

"Ion" writes from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The progress of the secession movement meets with an obstacle in the fact that Texas cannot call a State Convention, as her Legislature does not meet for fifteen months. *Therefore Texas cannot go out of the Union at present.* Gov. Houston will not call an extra session for the purpose of secession. Senator Wigfall, it is said, will retain his seat in the Senate. Should he resign, as it was reported that he would do, Gov. Houston would fill his place with a Union man."

INTERESTING FROM CHINA

The Visit of the Rebel Forces to Shanghai.

NO ATTACK MADE BY THEM.

Unwarrantable Proceedings of the French and English.

Graphic Narrative of the Operations on the Pei-ho.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860.

When the steamer left with the last mail, on Saturday, the 18th ult., Shanghai was in a state of the greatest excitement, on account of the anticipated visit of the rebels. During the day it became known that at a Roman Catholic mission station, about ten miles from the city, a Jesuit missionary had been murdered during the preceding night, together with a number of the boys in his school, by a band of rebels. In the Foreign Settlement all was bustle and activity, but it was not the bustle of trade. The only business attended to was preparations for defence. These preparations had been going on for a week or more. Barricades were erected at the extremities of all the streets leading to the Settlement; and these were now so far completed as to form a very formidable obstruction in the way of such a foe as the rebels, who are chiefly armed with spears, pointed bamboos and short knives, with here and there a musket, matchlock, or jingall. The barricades are a kind of stockade, formed of heavy timber, driven into the ground, provided with loop-holes, and having a gateway in the centre. Piles of sand-bags lying near them indicate that, in case of attack, they are to be thus strengthened, and made secure even against field artillery. The defence of the barricades was committed to the volunteer corps, which had just been formed, and is composed of about 100 of the young men employed in the various mercantile establishments.

The assistance of such a body was by no means superfluous, for the force of the rebels was estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand men, against which we had but fifteen hundred men in all, English, Sikhs and French, and only one small English gun-boat, besides a French frigate, just out of dock, and unfit for much service, being still dismantled.

Aside from the means of defence, the chief topic of conversation was the policy of the Allies in defending the Chinese city. Here, it was said, they are fighting alongside of the Imperial troops, and the Imperial flag floats over the city gates, along with those of England and France, at the very moment while, at the Pei-ho, they are engaged in deadly conflict with the troops of the same Imperial master. This is an anomaly that could occur nowhere else than in China, but here it excites no feeling of surprise. It is denounced, however, as a violation of the principle of non-interference, which the foreign Powers have expressed their determination to act upon in reference to the contest now going on between the insurgents and the Tartar Government. Why not, it is asked, let the rebels come and take possession of the Chinese city, and establish their rule in it? In that case we should have peace, and trade would go on as usual.

To this it was replied that the possession of the city is necessary to the security of the Foreign Settlement. If the rebels had possession of the city, the Settlement too would be in their power, and the safety of the community might be endangered. This argument, with our present knowledge of the character of these men, is certainly ample justification for the defence of the city. But then we may well be astonished that, with this horde of rebels so near us, they left so small a force for the defence of so important a position. And still more may we be astonished at the conduct of the American Minister and Commodore, in taking away every American man-of-war with such a danger staring us in the face. Why is it that, with over a year's notice of the war coming on, our Government have but two sloops and one small gun-boat in these waters?

But to return. During the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th, a large body of rebels appeared suddenly on the southern side of the city—the side opposite the Foreign Settlement. They were, of course, fired upon by the English guards at the south gates, and met with considerable loss. They passed on around the city, and occupied the eastern suburb, demanding, at the east gate, admittance into the city. They received for answer a shower of grape. Had they been intent on plundering the Foreign Settlement, and murdering the foreign residents, they could easily have gone on and entered the settlement without opposition. Strange to say, in the arrangements for defence, the possibility of turning the defences, by an advance through the eastern suburb, seems never to have occurred to our authorities, and no preparations whatever had been made for defending the approaches from this quarter. Happily for us, the rebels seem to have come with no other object than to get possession of the Chinese city. Wherever they met with a foreigner they treated him with marked politeness, and that even at the moment foreign troops were firing upon them from the city walls. Several foreigners were accidentally caught in the midst of them, but not a word of reproach was heard. On the doors of the mission-houses at the south gate, and of the Roman Catholic Church at Gi-ka-wei, a notice was affixed, warning their soldiers not to enter or injure any foreign house, on pain of being beheaded.

This conduct shows their great anxiety to maintain friendly relations with foreign Powers; for it cannot be denied that they had some grounds of complaint against us. The Tautai, and the Governor-General, snugly ensconsed within the walls of Shanghai, under the protection of foreign bayonets, had been for some time amusing themselves by hiring all the runaway sailors, Manila-men, and foreign vagabonds they could find, and sending them forth into the towns and villages occupied by the rebels, to attempt their recovery. The notorious Col. Ward, so called, who served under Walker in Nicaragua, has made himself conspicuous as the head of one of these bands. He received a severe wound, which came near ending his career. He recovered, however, and during the alarms caused by the presence of the rebels, offered his services to the American Consul, for the protection of the American flag! I am told his offer was declined, but that some of his men were employed under another commander. As to the actual number of rebels before Shanghai, we have no means of ascertaining it, but it could hardly have amounted to ten thousand men.

On Sunday, the 19th, and Monday, the 20th, the rebels were content to show themselves before the walls, but they made no attempt to attack. It does not appear to be certain that they fired a single shot in answer to the fire upon them. Certainly the whole of their firing, according to the most reliable testimony I can procure, did not amount to half a dozen shots. They planted their flags, of which every man carries one, and sat down among the grave-mounds, exposed to the rays of the broiling sun. Occasionally a horseman would ride up towards the wall, when a ball from an Enfield or Minie rifle would whiz over his head, and send him galloping back to his comrades. Now and then small parties of three or four could be seen skulking among the grave-mounds, and lucky were they if the unerring rifle did not bring some of their number to the ground. During the whole of Monday the gunboats were throwing shells over the city into the fields beyond the south and west gates. It is not known how much execution they did, but some of these shells were seen to fall and burst among the rebel bands, and must have killed large numbers of them. Two gunboats had been brought up from Chusan with a reinforcement of two hundred men, and arrived here on Friday evening, the 17th. On Saturday they were sent up the river with a communication to the rebel chiefs, informing them that the city of Shanghai was in possession of the Allies, and that it would be defended by their troops. They returned, however, without being able to find any of the rebels, or any of their boats.

On Sunday the eastern suburb was fired by the French, and the southern and western by the English. These last were but villages, containing little property of value. But in the eastern suburb the destruction of property must have been immense. The burning continued there for two or three days—the houses were many of them of the most substantial kind built by the Chinese, and many of them were large wholesale warerooms, containing large quantities of produce, and probably no small quantity of opium. On Sunday morning the French soldiers entered this suburb, firing volleys of musketry through the streets to drive out any wandering bands of rebels that might be there. But, not content with this, they entered some of the houses which they found occupied, and ruthlessly murdered, in cold blood, several innocent Chinese there found. For such barbarity there is no excuse.

While the fire was doing its work in this suburb, plundering was carried on on the most extensive scale. Boat-loads of sugar were carried away, and the stores, shops, warerooms and dwelling-houses, were rifled of their contents. In this work the principal part seems to have been acted by foreigners, among whom French soldiers were, I understand, most conspicuous. The Chinese plunderer was at a disadvantage, for the foreigner, being armed with revolvers, would coolly order the first Chinaman he met to shoulder his load of plunder and carry it off for him. If he demurred, a pistol placed at his ear quickly silenced all objections.

On Wednesday, the 22d, a communication similar to that sent by the gun-boats, was sent out to the rebels. On Thursday a reply was received, stating that they had no quarrel with foreigners—declaring that at the same time they had received great provocation, and might easily, with their myriads of soldiers, take possession of so insignificant a city as Shanghai, but in their leniency would not do so, in order to give foreign nations the opportunity of repenting and changing their course. Accordingly, on Friday morning they turned their backs on Shanghai, and nothing has been seen or heard of them in this neighborhood since. Why our foreign authorities did not open communication with the rebels earlier, and explain to them their position, is a mystery. So far from doing so, they refused to have any intercourse with them, and, some weeks earlier, communications from the rebel chief at Su-chan to the Foreign Ministers here were returned unopened. It is to be hoped that in future a wiser policy will be pursued.

From the North our news is of a character that gives us hopes of a speedy peace. Her Majesty's ship *Centaur* arrived here on Sabbath last, bringing full details of the fall of the Ta-ku forts. It was not till the 21st of August that the Allies were ready for the attack—just three weeks after they had landed at Peh-tang. At 3 o'clock A. M., on the 21st August, the batteries designed for the bombardment of the principal forts, took up their positions, and soon after the infantry regiments designated for their support, moved forward. As soon as daylight revealed to the Chinese the allied position, they opened fire, and they kept it up with spirit in spite of the destructive fire poured in upon them from the allied batteries. About 7 o'clock A. M., the principal magazine blew up with awful effect, but the fire of the Chinese was interrupted for a few moments only. Not long after this the assault was ordered—the Allies crossed the ditch on the scaling ladders, mounted the walls, entered the fort, and maintained a hand-to-hand fight with the Tartars. The latter soon gave way, and the Allies were masters of the fort. The other forts, being commanded by this one, at once hung out white flags, and after some little parleying, surrendered at discretion. The troops were permitted to march out without arms, but all their material of war was left in possession of the Allies.

When the *Centaur* left, the plenipotentiaries were at Tien-tsing, and negotiations it was supposed had commenced. Thus ends the third Anglo-Chinese war. Will it be followed by a fourth? The English will now have to turn their attention seriously to the Rebel question, and the progress of the world in religion and civilization may depend upon their solution of it. They may fancy that by raising their magic wand they may quell this rebellion and prop up the tottering throne of HIEN-FUNG. The danger is that they would by such a course only plunge the country deeper into the horrors of civil war, and inaugurate a contest from which they themselves cannot escape without an untold expenditure of blood and treasure.

S.

THE ALLIED VICTORY ON THE PEI-HO.

Graphic Account of the Attack on the Tartar Camp, and the Capture of the Taku Forts.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

CAMP TANG-KOW, ON THE PEI-HO,
Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860.

The Taku Forts are captured. The enemy made a gallant and desperate resistance at the upper Northern Fort, which was only stormed by our troops after 3½ hours' hard fighting. The others surrendered soon after the action. Part of the army occupies Tien-tsin; the remainder will follow on Tuesday, leaving a small garrison in the forts. Not a Tartar or Chinese soldier is now in arms; and Sing-ko-linsin has fled to Peking. Finally, the Armstrong gun has been well tested in the field. Its success is triumphant and unequivocal. Beyond question or dispute, it is the best gun yet used in action. Such is the summary of my story. Now for the details.

ATTACK ON THE TARTAR CAMP.

The small town of Sinho, against which operations were directed, lies on the road from Tang-kow and Northern forts to Tien-tsin. About seven miles southwest of Pehtang, three miles northwest of Tangkow, and six miles northwest of the Northern forts, it forms the most advanced position of the Chinese on the north bank of the river. Three intrenched camps, commanding the causeway from Pehtang, had been made towards the east of the town, the last intrenchment resting on Sinho itself. They were constructed in the usual fashion of mud and straw, with crenelated walls and a deep ditch, and were of very recent formation.

After the reconnaissance of the 9th, it was determined to make a double attack on this position, so as to turn the left flank of the Tartars, cut them off from the Tien-tsin road, and drive them into the forts in the rear. For this purpose Gen. Napier with the Second Division was to diverge to the right 300 yards from the causeway gate, and march across the mud to the Tien-tsin road, while the First Division and the French marched along the causeway and attacked the intrenchments in front.

After marching upwards of an hour, we arrived before Sinho, about a mile from which place Gen. Napier halted the division. The plain extended up to the town, which was open in front. On the proper right of the Tartars were the three large intrenchments; on their left market gardens and a small intrenched camp on the road to the river. The possibility of their being attacked on the road from Tien-tsin had never occurred to them, so no preparations whatever had been made to receive us. A large body of Tartar cavalry took up position in front of the town when they saw the army approach, their line extending for about a mile and a half. Gen. Napier's dispositions were soon made. The infantry was formed in line of contiguous columns at quarter-distance, the Buffs in advance in skirmishing order, three Armstrongs in the centre, three more on the British left flank, the cavalry on the right, partially concealed by the Tien-tsin road, with Stirling's battery to cover that road. And now the Armstrongs in the centre were ordered to open fire on the Tartar cavalry.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

I stood by Captains Milward and Harrison as the first gun was fired, at 20 minutes to 11 A. M., at a range of about 1,200 yards. The first shot was bad, the elevation was too great, and the shell passed harmlessly over the enemy. It was the only failure. The second shell burst right in the midst of the largest group, and half a dozen saddles were instantly empty. "Three degrees," shouted Capt. Milward, and the range was got by every gun. For upwards of ten minutes the battery made magnificent practice. Not a shot failed, not a shell that did not burst in the exact spot to which it was directed. Right and left, at the cavalry in front, into the intrenchments on the flank, at 1,200 yards, at 1,600, at 2,200, were the shells pitched with unerring accuracy. A good breeze and no file firing enabled the whole division to witness the effect of the Armstrong gun, now first tested in action, and there was but one opinion as to its absolute and unqualified success. The Tartars stood right manfully for ten minutes, when they found the place too hot for them; so after some wavering, they took the desperate resolution of attempting to turn both flanks of the English, and so get into their rear. A large body of Tartar cavalry rushed up the Tien-tsin road, while a smaller force advanced on our left. The latter were soon disposed of by the three Armstrongs. The former halted when they saw our cavalry, stood irresolute for a time, and then retreated. Capt. Stirling at once brought his battery to bear, and pounded them well in flank. Just at this moment the guns of the First Division and the French were heard on the left, so the Armstrongs were ordered to cease firing into the intrenchments.

SIKHS VERSUS TARTARS.

I galloped across to Stirling's battery, and was admiring his practice, when, to the surprise of every one, a body of 80 or 90 Tartars rushed from their front to take his guns in flank. On they came with the most wild and unearthly cries. So unexpected was this attack that Capt. Stirling had barely time to fire two rounds of case, when they were within 100 yards of the guns. There was no infantry near, but a guard of 25 of Fane's Horse, under the command of Lieut. McGregor, was attached to the battery. Now was the time, now the chance to test the Sikhs against the Tartars. Without a moment's hesitation, and regardless of numbers, Lieut. McGregor gave the word to charge, and away went the Sikhs in most gallant style. No flinching, no craning; every spur was well in the horse's side, when one-half the Tartars met them in full shock. The effect was instantaneous. One of the leading Sikhs ran his spear right through the body of a Mongol horseman, the head entering at his chest and going out at his back. The spear broke in the middle, the Mongol fell to the ground spitted, and never moved a limb. Lieut. McGregor singled out his man, and was in the act of spearing him, when another Tartar fired his matchlock within ten yards point blank. The slug hit the Lieutenant in five places, three lodging in the chest, two in the forehead. For a moment he was blinded by the fire, which burnt his face, but the work was done. The Tartars dispersed in every direction, the whole affair lasting little more than a minute. I am happy to say that Lieut. McGregor is fast recovering from his wounds, which, though severe, are not in the least dangerous. Nothing could be more gallant than his conduct, for he had no supports and but a handful of men. The Sikhs were delighted with the result, which naturally inspired them with the greatest confidence, and proved their unquestionable superiority over the Tartar cavalry.

The First Division and the French, who had advanced along the causeway, now commenced a tremendous fire against the more advanced intrenchment. Barry's Armstrongs and Desborough's and Govan's English batteries, with three batteries of French rifled cannon, were in full play. The Tartars opened a sharp and harmless fire from gingals and matchlocks, but were driven from one intrenchment to the other by the artillery alone, no infantry having been engaged. At the end of an hour the enemy had retreated along the causeway to Tang-kow, and down to a ferry over the river. Sinho was in possession of the allies. Meanwhile PROBYN and FANE were dealing with such bodies of Tartars as kept within reach. Lieut. ANDERSON, of Probyn's Horse, got detached from his regiment, with five of his own men and two of FANE'S. Three or four hundred Tartars surrounded them, when PROBYN heard of their condition. On seeing him advance with one squadron of his own regiment and a small party of Fane's Horse the Tartars quietly retreated at a slow trot. The Sikh horses were much exhausted by their struggles in the mud, so Probyn ordered his men not to charge too soon, and pursued the enemy quietly, saving his horses until he neared them. At length, when within two hundred yards, the Sikhs became impatient and difficult to restrain. The Chief, Rissildar, could contain himself no longer. He shouted his war yell at the top of his voice, the others followed suit, and down they went, full speed, after the Tartars. Away they rushed, helter-skelter, along the causeway, but the little galloways of the enemy were nearly a match for the splendid Arabs after their day's fatigue; and, to use the words of one of the officers engaged, they "killed awfully few—not more than fifty or sixty." Of these, no fewer than seven fell before the sword of Lieut. Anderson, whose blood was fairly up. Sowar Wayeer Khan, of Fane's Horse, was killed, as he manfully stood by Lieut. Anderson. Duffadar Berjon Singh, of Probyn's, was dismounted early in the fight, but he refused to leave the field, and on foot had two desperate encounters with several of the enemy. He was severely wounded, and his life was only saved by several Sowars going to his assistance. Sowar Khowajah Mahomed was cut off with Lieut. Anderson. He charged the enemy several times, heedless of numbers, and when Anderson's right arm was disabled by a blow he rushed to his assistance. Lieut. Anderson saw him slay four of the enemy. In another direction Fane maintained his well-earned reputation as a skillful swordsman and leader of irregulars. He was the first to get at the Tartar horsemen, of whom he gave a good account, though they escaped rather too quickly for his wishes across a canal.

A BIVOUAC.

On the night of the 12th the whole army bivouacked *sub Jove*, in the field. The day's work was thoroughly satisfactory. A large force had been moved through a most difficult country. The enemy was cut off from Tien-tsin, and driven from their intrenchments with very slight loss on the part of the Allies. Compared with Pehtang we had reached a land flowing with milk and honey. The gardens afforded abundance of vegetables; excellent water was found in every direction; large stacks of hay which had been stored for the Tartars, refreshed the horses of the King's Dragoon Guards and the Sikhs; the air was brisk and pure; the night clear and bright. To one danger, however, we were evidently exposed. The plain was below the level of the Pieho at Spring tides, and bore evident marks of being occasionally flooded—Holland without the dikes. However, every one was too tired to care much about that risk; so after a frugal supper, the pickets were posted and the rest of the troops lay down to rest, thoroughly done up with their exertions.

Most of the inhabitants escaped to Tang-kow. 500 or 600 small-footed women, who could neither walk nor run, and a number of children, took refuge in small junks moored in a creek which intersected the gardens. Sir Hope Grant at once placed a guard over them, and they were eventually passed on to an adjacent village.

THE ATTACK ON THE TAKU FORTS.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the English column marched from Camp at Tang-kow. In addition to the Royal Artillery and some Madras mountain guns, the force consisted of Major Graham's company, Royal Engineers, 215 Madras Sappers, the Forty-fourth and Sixty-seventh Regiments, and 330 Royal Marines, amounting in all to upwards of 2,500 men. The French force—1,000 infantry and six 12-pounder *canons rayés*—under command of Gen. Collineau, had marched up to Tang-kow the previous evening, and arrived on the ground soon afterwards. It was arranged that the artillery fire should open on the upper northern fort at 6 A. M., while four English and four French gunboats shelled the lower northern fort. The English gunboats detailed for the purpose were the *Janus, Clown, Drake* and *Woodcock*. The French sent four iron gunboats, one of which had arrived the day before the engagement.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Hardly had the head of the English column reached the advanced picket, when the enemy opened fire, about 5 A. M., from both northern forts, from the upper southern fort, and from the river batteries. Milward's battery of Armstrongs immediately replied, and one wing of the 67th pushed up to the borders of a canal affording shelter at 450 yards from the ditch, a wing of the 44th rushing up to another canal on their left. The French took up position on the English right. Their guns at once opened on the southern fort, and soon after 6 A. M. all the batteries had opened fire. Govan's and Desborough's howitzers came into action, and Milward's and Barry's Armstrongs were advanced. At 6½ o'clock a tremendous explosion took place in the upper northern fort, and about ten minutes later another still more terrific in the lower north fort. Beams of wood, earth, shells, splinters, and bodies were hurled into the air, while the concussion shook the ground for miles around. Still the Chinese stood to their guns, though their fire waxed fainter and fainter as that of the Allies became more intense. The whole of the English field artillery was now pushed up to 500 yards from the gateway, and kept up an incessant fire, under cover of which the skirmishers obtained a position near the counterscarp of the outer ditch. Here Lieut. Gye, of Milward's battery, a most promising young officer, son of the director of the Royal Italian Opera, was shot through the thigh. A gunner was wounded almost at the same moment. A lad of 15, on the Indian medical establishment, a soldier's son, and Fitzgibbon by name, was on the field as hospital apprentice, attached to the 67th. Without a moment's hesitation he rushed to the artilleryman and dressed his wounds under a tremendous fire. In so doing he was shot in the arm, but the bullet has been extracted, and the wound is healing. A more gallant lad never lived. His character is excellent, and he well deserves some promotion.

At 8 A. M., the Chinese heavy guns having been nearly silenced, the ladder party were ordered to advance and throw a bridge over the outer ditch. Two had been prepared, made of Blanshard's light infantry pontoons, under charge of Lieut. Pritchard, R. E. They were carried by 82 Royal Marines, accompanied by 12 sappers of the Royal Engineers. The scaling-ladders and the powder-bags for blowing in the gate followed the pontoons. The first pontoon was, after much difficulty, carried up to the causeway over the water, leading to the main gate of the fort. Hence the road up to the ditch was narrow, and crowded with killed and wounded. The pontoons were heavy and unwieldy; one of them was shot through, and, despite the struggles and exertions of Marines and Sappers, who did all that brave men could, the pontoons could be advanced no further. Maj. Graham, Royal Engineers, was wounded while leading on his men. An officer and 11 men of the Marines, and two of the Sappers, were also wounded. One of the Sappers is since dead.

Meanwhile, two companies of the 44th, one commanded by Captain Gregory, the other by Lieutenant Rogers, had rushed to the ditch to keep down the enemy's galling fire of gingals and matchlocks. There was no cover against the bullets, spears and arrows flying about in every direction, so Captain Gregory placed his men up to their middle in water and commenced a fusillade against the Chinese on the parapets, himself seizing a rifle from a wounded soldier and using it with excellent effect for 30 rounds. Man after man of the 44th continued to drop, and still there was no bridge. Lieutenant Rogers rushed through the ditch, pulled out the spikes, and succeeded in reaching the berm under the parapet wall. About the same time the storming companies of the 67th went at the ditches with a will. Some swam, some struggled through, and a few succeeded in reaching the berm. There they found the French, who had already crossed over light bamboo ladders carried by their coolies. These ladders bent when placed across the ditch. In jumped six coolies up to their necks. The ladders were supported across their shoulders, and the French quickly crossed over. "These men should have a riband," said Col. Dupin, himself conspicuous in the front, "their gallantry is marvellous." A plank was now placed across the ditch in front of the main gate, over which very rickety bridge many soldiers passed one by one. The English ladder party was also sent to the salient angle of the fort near the spot where the French had crossed. Here their ladders were laid and the troops got over.

THE CHINESE FIRE.

All this time the fire of the enemy continued incessant. Cold shot, hand grenades, stink-pots and vases of lime were showered on the crowd of besiegers who stood upon the berm. The ladders placed against the wall were pulled into the fort, or thrown over, and in vain did man after man attempt to swarm through the embrasures. If the defence was desperate, nothing could exceed the gallantry of the assailants. Between English and French there was nothing to choose. A Frenchman climbed to the top of the parapet, where for some time he stood alone. One rifle after another was handed to him, which he fired against the enemy. But his courage was unavailing, and he fell back, speared through the eye. Another, pickaxe in hand, attempted to cut away the top of the wall. He was shot, and Lieut. Burslem, of the Sixty-seventh, caught hold of the pick and continued the work. Lieut. Rogers attempted to force his way through an embrasure, but was driven back. He ran to another, but it was too high for him. Lieut. Lenon, Sixty-seventh, came to his assistance, forced the point of his sword into the wall, and, placing one foot on the sword, Lieut. Rogers leaped through the embrasure just after Jean Fauchard, drummer of the French One Hundred and Second, had got over at the right angle. Lieut. Rogers acted with conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Englishman in the place, and was afterwards of the greatest service in assisting others through the embrasures. He was wounded in the side by a matchlock ball, but is doing well. Jean Fauchard was followed by many of his own countrymen, and by Lieut. Pritchard, R. E., Lieuts. Lenon and Burslem, Sixty-seventh, who assisted their own men across the ditch, and were both wounded; Capt. Prynne, R. M., and Lieut. Hume, R. E. In addition to them, among the first in the fort were Col. Knox and Ensign Chaplin Sixty-seventh; Capt. Gregory, Forty-fourth; Brig. Reeves, (wounded in three places,) Lieut. Kempson, Ninety-ninth; Col. Mann, R. E., and Major Anson, *aide-de-camp*. Col. Mann and Major Anson cut the ropes, and lowered the draw-bridge over which the mass of the English crossed; and now, after half an hour's tremendous fighting under the parapet wall, the allies were in the fort. Still the Chinese made a desperate resistance under the cover of their casemates. Ensign Chaplin ascended the ramp almost alone, racing against a French soldier. Half-way up he was knocked over by a bullet, but, quickly recovering himself, he was up again, and won by a head. A second shot struck him through the leg as he planted the Queen's colors of the Sixty-seventh at the top of the cavalier, and private Thomas Lane, Sixty-seventh, took his place by the flag. Lieut. Kempson, who had a tourniquet in his pocket, bound up Mr. Chaplin's arm. Lieuts. Rogers and Burslem and Ensign Chaplin have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, which they right well deserve.

THE ASSAULT AND THE VICTORY.

And now the soldiers came rushing in, but still the Chinese fought. Capt. Prynne shot the commanding officer with his revolver. The Sixty-seventh caught the enemy on the left of the ramp, and bayonetted 27 in one mass. The French rushed at them on the other side as they vainly endeavored to escape. At the proper left angle of the fort lay 17 bodies, blown up by a shell from Govan's howitzers, which Gen. Napier had brought up in support of the French column, as they stormed the fort. On the stakes outside were dozens of Chinese, "hoist with their own petard." One had fallen on his eyes; another was staked right through the body. "They lie in sections, Sir," said a Forty-fourth man. One hundred and thirty-seven were buried in the fort in one grave. For days the dead were floated from the ditch into the river, borne backwards and forwards with the tide. Their wounded were carried off in a most ingenious manner. A rope passed under their arms let them down into the ditch; they were then towed to the river, and thence along the edge of the stream to the lower northern fort, where they were passed across in junks. The Chinese loss in killed and wounded cannot have been less than 1,500 men. The English had 200 casualties—17 men killed, 22 officers and 161 men wounded. The Forty-fourth and Sixty-seventh, having provided the storming parties, were naturally the greatest sufferers. The former had ten men killed, two officers and 50 men wounded; the Sixty-seventh had six men killed, eight officers and 62 men wounded. I append a nominal return, and am happy to say that most of the wounded are doing well. The French list of casualties was a little over 100. No man was hit on board the gunboats. Two shots fell harmless on the deck of the *Woodcock*. Sir Robert Napier had an extraordinary escape. During the thickest of the fight he was quietly surveying the enemy's position, when a ball hit the binocular in his hand without injuring him. Capt. Brooke, his Aid-de-Camp, was wounded in the leg, and Major Greathead, on his Staff, had his trousers torn open by a ball. Sir Hope Grant, as usual among the foremost, sent Col. Wolseley to reconnoitre the lower northern fort just as the storming party obtained an entrance into the upper. Off started Col. Wolseley with loose rein and easy seat as though he were riding in Rotten-row, and went right up to the ditch. The enemy "potted" at him with every species of missile from 32-pounders to arrows, but he returned scatheless.

And now the fort was taken. It contained forty-two guns, many of them large, and was the key of the position. The lower northern fort, with its cavalier open in rear, lay at our mercy, and the whole of the southern forts were enfiladed by that just captured. The judgment of Sir Hope Grant was completely justified. Against the opinion of the French Commander and engineers, who maintained that the attack should be made on the south, he resolutely and consistently maintained that the upper northern fort was the key to the whole, and so it turned out. The heavy guns were now ordered to advance, and two fresh regiments, the Buffs and the 8th Punjabees, supplied the place of the wearied Forty-fourth and Sixty-seventh. But hardly had the order been given when the flags of defiance were withdrawn from all the forts, and flags of truce hoisted. Mr. Parkes and Major Sarel rode out to see what was meant by these tokens. They crossed the river, and were met on the mud by a man who called himself a Major. Mr. Parkes demanded the surrender of the forts. "Absurd and ridiculous request" said the other; "you have only taken one fort out of five; that is not much." "Well, then, we shall commence again at 2 o'clock." "The sooner the better; we only hoisted flags of truce to enable our civil authorities to communicate with yours." By 2 all preparations were made, and the French and English skirmishers advanced against the lower northern fort. No shot was fired, no resistance made. Upwards of 2,000 soldiers—many of them wounded—gave themselves up as prisoners. They were at once released and sent across the river. Again a flag of truce was hoisted on the south forts; and Mr. Parkes, Major Anson, and Mr. Loch crossed once more. They walked along the front of the south fort, but the mantelets were down, and not a man visible. On passing a drawbridge which led up to the gate, an officer rushed out and ordered them back. "We shan't go back," said Mr. Parkes, "I must at once see the Governor-General." After some parley the officer conducted them to Hang-fuh's house, before reaching which a messenger with a flag of truce presented a letter from the Governor. He agreed that Lord Elgin might proceed up the Peiho to Peking, but he refused to surrender the forts. Mr. Parkes returned his letter to Hang-fuh, telling him that nothing but absolute surrender would suffice. "But I have no power." "Who has?" "The Military Commander." "Where is he?" "He is dead." "Then you are a man of straw; you call yourself Viceroy and Governor-General, yet you can do nothing, and refer me to a dead man. I shall stay no longer." "Let us discuss the matter," said the Viceroy, and so they did, until nearly 5 o'clock, when Mr. Parkes, seeing that nothing would be done, rose to depart. On leaving the house he said, "By the by, I hope you have sent all the people away from the town." "No, why should I?" "Because the place is full of batteries, whence you fire on us. You have seen what happened to the north fort today. Well, that is nothing to the storm of shot and shell which will be poured on you to-morrow." "Come back, come back," said the Viceroy; "I will sign what you like." Mr. Parkes dictated an absolute unconditional surrender of all the forts, guns and *matériel*, and himself inserted a provision that no soldiers should be allowed to leave the town without a pass. The Viceroy signed, observing, "My predecessor was degraded in '58 and so shall I be now." It was night when Mr. Parkes returned from his important mission, by which time the whole of the southern forts were already in possession of the allies. Three hundred men, half English, half French, had been sent across the river to garrison them. The enemy was departing, and they entered the great fort of the Pei-ho without striking a blow. Thus, in a ten days' campaign, were the Pei-ho forts taken, the disaster of last year avenged, the Chinese war of 1860 brought almost to a close.

PERSONAL.

—A woman claiming to be the son of Mr. Charles Halcomb, owner of the trotting-horse *Ethan Allen*, was arrested in Memphis, Tenn., a few days since, charged with assuming attire inconsistent with her sex. She was fined $25 for the offence. It is said that she has traveled with Mr. Halcomb, in this disguise, for nearly a year, and that she had never before been suspected.

—It is rumored that when Chauncey Vibbard goes to Congress he will resign the Superintendency of the Central Railroad, and that Mr. Harlan W. Chittenden, Assistant Superintendent of the Rochester and Syracuse Division will step into his shoes.

—Lewis Suter has been arrested and held to bail in Lancaster, Pa., on suspicion of having poisoned with arsenic five horses belonging to Emmanuel Shrober, keeper of a hotel in the town mentioned, and proprietor of a rival stage line.

—Col. Rudler, at last accounts, was about half way between Truxillo and the capital, and was receiving much better treatment than he could have anticipated.

—An important ejectment suit is pending in the Land Court in St. Louis, in which Hon. Wm. Preston, United States Minister to Spain, is plaintiff. The value of property involved is estimated at $100,000.

—The mother of Hon. Howell Cobb received at a late Fair in Georgia, the premium of a silver goblet for five handsomely embroidered shirts, worked by herself.

THE ARMY IN TEXAS.

Interesting Summary of its Recent Operations.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 30, 1860.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—The Colonel commanding takes pleasure in publishing to the Department a statement of the combats of the troops in Texas, which have not been previously noticed in orders, either from General or Department Head-Quarters.

Many scouts and expeditions in which high soldierly qualities were evinced are not mentioned, it being the purpose to notice only those in which actual conflicts took place.

First—On the 29th of September, 1859, Lieut. Wm. B. Hazen, Eighth Infantry, with two non-commissioned officers and eight men of Company F, Eighth Infantry, left Fort Inge in pursuit of a party of Indians that had carried away two negro boys, and driven off a large number of horses belonging to Mr. H. Ragsdale on the Frio. The pursuit was commenced at tattoo on the evening of the 29th September, and, notwithstanding a heavy rain and chilling norther, was prosecuted with so much vigor that the Indians were overtaken at the head of the Nueces River, and immediately charged. The Indians attempted to escape, but were brought to bay after a rapid chase—one of their number killed and one wounded—when they again took to flight over a broken country, and eluded pursuit by dashing down the precipitous bank of a ravine and into a dense cedar brake. Had not the Indians been mounted on fleet American horses, the attack would have resulted more disastrously to them. One of the negro boys (the other having been killed by the Indians) and 130 horses were recovered.

Lieut. Hazen commends his entire command for their excellent conduct throughout the pursuit and attack. He was accompanied by Mr. Ragsdale and two other citizens, and he acknowledges the valuable services rendered by Mr. Forest.

Second—On the morning of the 30th of October, 1859, Lieut. Hazen again set out from Fort Inge with a non-commissioned officer and seven men of Company F, Eighth Infantry, in pursuit of a party of Indians, reported to have killed two citizens living near Sabinal, Texas. During the first two days of the pursuit he was joined by two parties of citizens, numbering fifteen each. The trail was pursued with vigor until the morning of the 3d of November, when the Indians, eight in number, were overtaken in camp, immediately attacked, and four of them killed on the spot. During the pursuit that followed Lieut. Hazen reports that he had reason to believe that three more were killed. The Indians were well armed with guns, revolvers and bows, and fought with desperation. Thirty horses were captured and much property, including a quantity of firearms. Lieut. H. and Mr. Everett each received severe gun-shot wounds in two places. Mr. Pullium and Mr. Williams were also wounded. Lieut. Hazen speaks in terms of praise of the determination and good conduct of the entire party, but specially mentions private Charles Setzer, of company F, Eighth Infantry, who was always foremost in the fight and whose horse was shot under him.

Third—Corporal Patrick Collins, of Company I, Second Cavalry, left Camp Ives on the 14th of December, 1859, in pursuit of a party of marauding Indians, with a detachment of his company, and on the evening of the 15th, discovered the Indians encamped in a cedar brake, and, not being able to approach them mounted, without being discovered, dismounted his party, left three men in charge of the horses, and advanced two miles to the attack on foot with the remainder. The party was thus enabled to approach within range of the Indians, when, by a simultaneous fire, one Indian was killed and two wounded. Before the bluff could be scaled by which they were protected, the remainder escaped in the woods, and under cover of the night made good their retreat with their effects. Corporal Collins testifies to the good conduct of his men, as well as to the gallantry of Mr. Robert Ballantine and the guide, J. P. Rodriguez, who accompanied him. Privates Matthew Kennedy and Henry Weiss have since been mentioned as deserving special commendation for their bravery and good conduct in this affair.

Fourth—In the month of October, 1859, a report was received at the head-quarters of the Department to the effect that a band of outlaws, under the direction of Cortinas, a resident of the vicinity of Brownsville, had entered that city, murdered at midnight a number of its citizens, and committed other outrages. Major S. P. Heintzelman, First Infantry, was appointed to command the expedition called into the field to maintain the supremacy of the laws. On the 14th of December he proceeded from Fort Brown, where the troops had assembled, to disperse the banditti, who, it was understood, were entrenched some eight or ten miles above Brownsville. The command consisted of companies E, Second Cavalry, and C, L, and M, First Artillery—about 150 men—with two 24-pounder howitzers, and Captains Tobin's, Hampton's and Tomlinson's companies of Texas Rangers—about 125 men more. When the command was about ten and a half miles from Brownsville—having passed the first intrenchments, which had been abandoned, and was advancing in a narrow road lined with dense chapparal and ebony trees, it was fired upon with a piece of artillery. The fire was returned, and Lieut. Ramsey, with L and M Companies First Artillery, and some Rangers, were ordered to attack. They drove the outlaws—about 100 in number—from their position, and forced a portion across the Rio Grande. The remainder fled, leaving behind some provisions and old arms. Major Heintzelman commends his whole command, officers and men, but notices Lieut. T. C. Sullivan, First Artillery, as having been conspicuously cool in the management of his guns.

Information having reached Major Heintzelman that Cortinas had collected his scattered forces and was laying waste the Rio Grande frontier, he again, on the 21st of December, moved from Brownsville with the same command, strengthened by Major Ford's and Captain Heiron's companies of Rangers—in all about 538 men. As the troops advanced up the river the marauders retreated before them, until, on the 26th of December, it was ascertained that more than 500 men were at Rio Grande City. It was determined to surprise them, and Major Heintzelman left his camp at midnight, and arrived within three miles of their position before dawn on the 27th. After a spirited resistance, they were driven from every position for ten miles, and completely dispersed. They abandoned everything—artillery, small arms, provisions and baggage. The energy and determination evinced in bringing them to battle merits high commendation. After a harassing and exhausting pursuit of over five days, the troops, most of them on foot, made a march of nearly fifty miles in twenty-five hours, thirty miles of which was without stoppage.

On the 4th of February, 1860, Cortinas having collected a portion of his followers near La Bolsa, with a view of attacking the steamer *Ranchero* on her passage to Brownsville, fired across the river on the State troops under Major Ford, operating under orders of Major Heintzelman, and upon the passing steamer. To repel this attack and to protect the boat, Major Ford with Major Tobin and Capt. Tomlinson, crossed the river with forty-nine men and drove them from their position with great loss.

The entire loss of Cortinas, during all the operations against him, was 151 men killed. The loss of the Rangers and regular troops was, one ranger killed and sixteen wounded—Sergeant Thomas Conroy, of Company L, and private Joseph Art, of Company C, First Artillery, slightly wounded. Major Heintzelman commends the cheerfulness and alacrity with which all the officers and men of his command performed their duties, as well in action as on the march, and expresses his obligations to Judge Davis, Messrs. Ytturra, Cummins and Galvan for valuable information.

Fifth—On the 15th of January, 1860, at 1½ o'clock A. M., Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Second Cavalry, left Camp Colorado with one non-commissioned officer, a bugler and twenty men of Company B, Second Cavalry, in pursuit of a party of Indians that had been seen driving a herd of animals up Pecan Bayou. After a rapid pursuit for two days, two Indians were overtaken driving the animals before them, one killed, but the other mounted on a fleet horse, fled across the prairie for the woods. The chase led over hills and ravines covered with dense cedar for six or seven miles, when the Indian, hard pressed, attempted to escape on foot. Lieut. Lee dismounted, and after a search of several hours, came suddenly upon him and killed him in personal combat. All the animals, twenty-four, were captured. Lieut Lee highly commends the conduct and daring of bugler Edward M. Hays, and privates Benjamin Jones, Robert W. Turner and Wm. McLean, who, for nearly three hours, assisted him "in trailing a single moccasin track over and through ravines fringed with the densest undergrowth, a dangerous and, by no means, easy task." He also notices for their soldierly conduct Corporal John N. Smith and private Francis M. Alexander.

Sixth—On the 24th of January, 1860, First Sergeant R. H. Chapman, of Company A, Second Cavalry, left Fort Mason on a scout, with one bugler and nine men of his company. Discovering an Indian trail on the second day out, he followed it rapidly for about a hundred miles, overtook a party of eighteen Indians, and immediately attacked them. Notwithstanding the inferiority of his force and the strength of their position, he killed four of their number, and captured thirteen horses, when darkness put a period to the fight. The Indians fought with obstinacy, and sustained themselves against repeated attacks made on foot and horseback. The Sergeant had two horses killed and his own and three others badly wounded. He mentions the valuable services of Messrs. James B. Riley, Thos. B. Ives and Robert Casey, who accompanied him as volunteers. Mr. Ives was wounded.

Seventh—On the 27th of January, 1860, Sergeant Craig, a corporal and thirteen men of Company C, Second Cavalry, were dispatched from Camp Lawson by Lieut. Royal, in pursuit of a party of Indians that had committed depredations on the Leona. On the 29th, having been previously joined by seven citizens, the party came upon eight Indians, immediately attacked them, killed four, badly wounded two others and captured their horses, twenty-one in number. Privates Blythe and Flinn were wounded. Great credit is awarded Sergeant Craig and his party for their energy and bravery, displayed in the pursuit and fight.

Eighth—On the 30th of January Capt. R. W. Johnson, Second Cavalry, left Fort Mason on a scout with a detachment of Companies A and F, Second Cavalry. After a persevering and fatiguing search, having sent back twenty horses too feeble for the work, he overtook and attacked, on the 13th of February, a party of Indians in a strong position. Not being able to approach mounted, with twelve dismounted men he advanced to the assault, killed one Indian and mortally wounded two. Before they could be driven from their position, night set in with a terrific storm, under cover of which the remainder escaped, and their trace was obliterated. An examination of their position in the morning, showed it to be of great strength, of frequent resort, and prepared for concealment and defence. Fourteen horses were captured. The Indians were armed with bows, rifles and revolvers. Private A. J. O'Neill, of Company F, Second Cavalry, was wounded.

Ninth—On the 7th of May a train of Mr. Howard's, with Government stores, was attacked by forty or fifty Indians, a few miles from Howard's Springs, on the El Paso road. As soon as they were discovered, Sergt. Thomas G. Dennin, Company K, First Infantry, commanding the escort of eight men, directed the leading mules of the escort-wagon, which was in front, to be secured to the wagon wheels, and prepared his party for defense. The Indians advanced steadily in line to within two hundred yards, when they sounded the attack. One portion enveloped the escort-wagon, delivering their fire and moving at full speed in opposite directions in two consecutive circles, of which the wagon was the centre. Another portion attacked the rear. Upon the fall of one of the party in front, brought down by the fire of the Sergeant and his party, the whole united in the attack on the rear, upset the hindmost wagon and made a barricade of its contents. The Sergeant hurried with his party to the rear, when a second Indian was struck by a shot from the Sergeant's gun, and the whole immediately retired. From the circumstances reported, two Indians are believed to have been killed. The Indians captured some loose animals in the rear of the train, (a horse, four mules and four oxen,) and wounded a Mexican in the beginning of the fight.

The Sergeant and his party deserve much credit for the judgment, courage and coolness displayed.

Tenth—Capt. S D. Sturgis, First Cavalry, commanding the southern column of the Kioway and Comanche Expedition, composed of Companies A, B, C, D, E and I, First Cavalry, encountered and dispersed a force of from six to eight hundred Indians, on the 6th of August, killing twenty-nine of their number. The circumstances attending the engagement reflect great credit on Capt. Sturgis, the officers and men of his command. The pursuit was commenced after a long and arduous scout, and conducted with great judgment, energy and skill. Leaving his heavy baggage on the Arkansas River, on the 28th of September, Capt. Sturgis succeeded, by rapid marches, to come so closely upon the Indians, on the morning of the 2d October, as to seize their camp, buffalo meat, hides, &c., having marched twenty miles in the preceding twenty-four hours. Relinquishing the attempt to overtake them by day, he that night resumed the pursuit in a violent storm, and the next day his Indian scouts encountered a large party. Before day on the 3d of October, the Indians attacked the troops in camp, doing but little injury, and withdrew while it was yet dark. As soon as it was light the pursuit was resumed. On the morning of the 6th, the Indians were again discovered in front, and about 11 A. M. it became apparent that their main body had been overtaken, and that they were determined to make a stand. Capt. Beall with his squadron was in front. Capt. McIntosh was directed with his squadron to the left, to charge them in flank, and Capt. Carr to move against the centre. The whole command took the gallop, but the Indians, unwilling to receive the assault, broke and gave way. A running fight was kept up for fifteen miles, but the freshness of the Indian horses enabled them to scatter and elude pursuit. Many are believed to have been wounded, besides those stated to have been killed.

The loss of the Cavalry was as follows: wounded, First Sergeant John O'Connell, privates Michael Wheelan and Gerard M. Beech. Company B, First Cavalry—the former slightly, and the two latter severely; missing, private Matthew Greene, Company D, First Cavalry. Three friendly Indians were killed, and six horses killed and disabled. Capt. Sturgis speaks of the conduct of officers and men as having been characterized by great gallantry and zeal throughout the protracted engagement and the long and weary pursuit. To Lieut. and Adjt. L. L. Lomax, he gives special praise for prudent foresight and energy, and also to Lieuts. Riddick and Ingraham, for the gallant manner in which they protected the wagon train, repelling repeated attacks of the Indians, and killing and wounding many of their number. Capt. McIntosh and Lieut. Fish also distinguished themselves, displaying great energy and daring; especially the former, who, in making a reconnoissance of a ravine near the line of march, on the 3d, fell in with and furiously drove before him, with 16 men, a party of 50 or 60 warriors, killing two, one of whom was supposed to be a chief. To Assistant Surgeon C. T. Alexander he also tenders his thanks, he having on several occasions volunteered to carry orders.

The following private soldiers are noticed for having greatly distinguished themselves by acts of courage and personal prowess: Private Michael Wheelan, of Company B, First Cavalry, having been dismounted, was attacked by nine Indians, and although wounded in both legs, he killed two, wounded a third, and broke with his sabre the heads from three lances, when he was rescued by some gallant men from the train. Private Warren Hastings, of Company I, whose horse had also been disabled, was surrounded and attacked by ten or twelve Indians; he killed one and wounded three, when he was rescued by a few comrades, dismounted like himself. Privates Ballard, of Company A, and Simpson, of Company I, each killed an Indian in personal combat.

Eleventh—On the 27th of August, Corporal Rutter, of Company B, Second Cavalry, with eight men of his Company, and the guide, Mr. Mulky, started from Camp Colorado in a heavy rain storm, in pursuit of a party of Indians reported to have stolen some horses the night previous. After pursuing the trail through mud and water for about twenty-four hours, the party—upon swimming a creek, in which the riders were submerged nearly to their arm-pits, wetting their arms and ammunition—came suddenly upon the camp of five Indians, and charged them. The Indians retreated to a dense thicket, which was sourrounded by the Corporal and his men, but owing to the condition of the arms their fire was very ineffective. The Indians apprised of the bad order of the arms by their continued snapping, made a dash towards the creek, killing private James Cunningham, broke through the party, swam to the opposite side, and effected their escape through the thickets on foot. Three of their number were badly wounded. The stolen horses were recovered, and the bridles, blankets, leggins, quivers, &c., of the Indians captured. Much credit is due Corporal Rutter and his party for persevering in the pursuit, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the unfavorable condition of the country, which obliged even the Indians to seek shelter in camp.

Twelfth—Major George H. Thomas, Second Cavalry, in returning from an expedition to the head waters of the Concho and adjacent country, discovered on the 25th of August an Indian trail, which with twenty men of the Regimental band and of Company D, Second Cavalry, he immediately followed. After a pursuit of about sixty miles, he came up with the party—eleven in number—as they were preparing to leave camp the next morning. Owing to an almost impassable ravine that intervened, the Indians were enabled to gain some distance, but after a chase of four miles, were pressed so closely that they abandoned their animals and took to flight. One warrior, more resolute than the rest, kept his position in the rear of his party, when suddenly dismounting, faced his pursuers, determined to sacrifice himself for his comrades' safety. The troops pressing upon him too eagerly, several of his arrows took effect, before he fell, pierced by twenty balls. Major Thomas was wounded in the chin and chest. Private Wm. Murphy, of Company D, severely, and privates John Zito and Casper Siddel, of the band, slightly. Private Hugh Clark, of Company D, becoming disabled by a kick from his horse, the dying Indian rushed upon him with his lance, but had only strength to inflict a slight wound. Chief bugler, Hausser, also received a lance wound in his chest. The rest of the Indians, mounted on fresh and fleet horses, escaped—the cavalry horses having been completely exhausted by the long and rapid pursuit. Twenty-eight horses were captured.

Major Thomas commends the good conduct of his men, and gives special praise to Lieut. Lowe, the Adjutant of the Regiment, for his kind and judicious treatment of the wounded.

R. E. LEE,
Brevet-Colonel, Commanding Department.

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF MARTIN HALLIGAN FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE—PRISONER MOVED TO TEARS.

The first business in this Court yesterday was the trial of Martin Halligan, indicted for the murder of Mary Halligan, his wife, at No. 217 West Forty-third-street, on the 5th of August last.

Mr. Ashmead, the counsel for defence, addressed the Court upon the irregularity of the proceedings, preliminary to trial. First, he objected that the minutes of the examination before the Coroner had been sent to the Grand Jury, and had been the foundation upon which they had found the bill. Such minutes would not be competent proof for conviction before a petit jury, and certainly were quite as incompetent before the Grand Jury. In the second place, it appeared from the Foreman's indorsement on the inquisition, that the Grand Jury had ordered a bill for manslaughter, while the District-Attorney had drawn a bill for murder. Counsel moved on these grounds, the quashing of indictment. It was true the prisoner had put in a plea, but it had been without the presence of counsel, a practice which was not allowed in other communities, or in other Courts in this community.

For this reason, therefore, though a plea was a virtual waver of objection to the indictment, the Court should allow a liberal construction of the rule. In the United States Courts, they would not allow a prisoner to plead without the presence of counsel, and in the case of Hicks allowed him a fortnight to consider of his plea.

The District-Attorney said that the minutes of examination before the Coroner's Jury had gone to the Grand Jury only to guide them in questioning the witnesses. The Court allowed the plea to be withdrawn, and overruled the motion to quash. The trial then proceeded.

The impanneling of the jury occupied but a short time, when Mr. Anthon, the Assistant-Prosecutor, briefly addressed the jury. The prisoner was indicted for beating his wife to death. The wife was heard to cry out and beg her husband not to beat her. Shortly after neighbors, attracted to the house by the cries of the children, had found the woman dead. The prisoner, when charged, had not denied, but simply admitted the deed.

The first witness for the prosecution was Catharine Riley, who stated that in August last she resided at No. 217 West Forty-third-street, on the top floor, in the front room of the house. Knew the prisoner and wife only by sight, not by name; they lived on the same floor with witness. On the Sunday morning that Mrs. Halligan was beaten witness saw her in her own room. In the afternoon witness heard Mrs. Halligan's baby cry, and went in and turned it over; it had been lying on its face. Saw the deceased lying there, but noticed nothing about her; it was dark. Did not see Halligan at all that day.

Upon cross-examination, witness stated that she had resided in the house two or three months; Mr. Halligan had resided nearly as long; witness was accustomed to see Mrs. Halligan every day; witness had been in the house all day on the Sunday in question; she never heard any noise in prisoner's rooms, except when he was away—the noise of his wife falling on the chairs; witness had often seen the deceased fall from her chair; on this Sunday she had heard no noise in the room at all; it was about half-past seven in the evening when she heard the crying of the child; this was while the witness was passing the door of the prisoner; at the request of the Police, who came up at that time, Mrs. Riley took charge of the child; witness once saw the deceased fall three times in walking from the Tenth-avenue; she used to fall very frequently.

The Prosecution here expressed a willingness to admit that the deceased was in the habit of drinking; no further time need be wasted on this point.

Witness stated that the deceased was apparently drunk at the time that she fell; did not see her fall on that Sunday; didn't notice anything unusual about her appearance.

Mrs. Ann Carr, the next witness, lived in the same house with the prisoner last August, and knew him by sight; saw him on the Sunday in question, coming down from his room, between one and two o'clock; noticed nothing unusual about him; witness lives on the next lower floor, but not directly under the prisoner's room; she could not have heard in her own room even an unusual noise made in Halligan's room; witness had never seen Mrs. Halligan fall.

Officer Richard Martin, the next witness, was called to the prisoner's house on the day of the alleged beating; saw the deceased lying on the floor, all covered with blood, and partly naked; the floor was covered with blood; didn't examine particularly for wounds upon her; the room was in great disorder; there were in it only a few chairs, a table and a bedstead, having on it only a feather bed and one quilt; there was no blood on any of the furniture; the woman was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. On cross-examination witness stated that he was called to the house at about nine o'clock in the evening; the deceased lay with her feet toward the door, and her head toward the middle of the room; the bed was in a bedroom opening out of the room in which she was; the bedroom door was within two or three feet of the place where she lay; the deceased had clothes upon her, but they were turned back so that she was uncovered above the knees; she was insensible at the time; did not notice any odor of liquor about her.

Hannah Luney, the next witness, lived at the same house, but saw on the day of the occurrence neither the prisoner nor his wife; in the evening, when the others were looking in the room with a light, witness saw the deceased on the floor, but saw no injuries upon her, though there was blood about the room; witness had lived in the house sixteen months; she thought it was about six o'clock when she saw the deceased; she had heard the child crying that afternoon, but heard no other noise; she never heard any noise from the prisoner's rooms, but had seen her fall down stairs once with her baby in her arms, and always saw her intoxicated.

Dr. John Ives, a police-surgeon, was the next witness; he attended the deceased at the station-house, to which she had been removed; she was half insensible, and endeavored to rise and would fall; her hair and the front of her dress were saturated with blood; a wound four inches in extent was on her head; she was handcuffed and otherwise confined to keep her sufficiently quiet to dress her wounds; in addition to the large wound, were two small contused ones on her head; witness dressed the wounds and ordered her to be sent to the Bellevue Hospital; the main wound was as if cut by a sharp instrument, the others not; the deceased was laboring under a delirium resulting from drink and the concussion of the head. Upon cross-examination the Doctor stated that it was about ten o'clock in the evening; the main wound was an incised scalp wound, reaching from the forehead in a circular form, about four inches back; it could not have been torn by a nail, as it would then have been ragged; it could not have been made by falling against the sharp edge of a stove; it would not have been so clean cut; it was difficult to dress the wound, on account of the delirium and raving; that kind of delirium could not have been produced by liquor alone, but by that and a blow; there were evidences of recent drinking; she seemed to think somebody was maltreating her, and would ask to have Patrick or Jim, or somebody taken away; the smaller wounds were about three-quarters of an inch in length each; there were also cicatrices of old wounds on her head; her eyes were swollen and bruised—one of them quite black; she could not open them; this appearance might have resulted in two or three hours from the wound on the head; the Doctor's opinion at the time, however, was that it was produced by a distinct blow.

Sergeant Murphy, the next witness, testified that he saw the deceased at the Station-House, when she was brought there; he described her appearance as the last witness had done; he received a description of Halligan and started for his arrest; finding the prisoner he said, "I want you to go with me, for beating your wife;" prisoner said, "I won't deny it; she set me out of my mind, with her drinking;" the arrest was made at the corner of Forty-third-street and Tenth-avenue; the prisoner at the time was walking toward his house, and exhibited surprise when told that he was arrested; he appeared sober at the time.

Dr. Isham R. Page next testified he was physician at the Bellevue Hospital, and saw the prisoner there on the morning after she was brought in; she was delirious; there were two wounds; one clean cut, about four inches and a half, in the scalp; the other, a bruised triangular one, an inch and a half in length; the large wound must have been produced by a sharp instrument, as it was clean cut; the deceased didn't sleep any the first and second nights; she was kept in a straight jacket, to keep her from tearing the wounds; the delirium proceeded from drinking and concussion; she never came out of the delirium, and died on the 4th of September; a *post-mortem* examination was made; there was no fracture of the skull; the vessels of the brain were congested, and there was inflammation and effusion of lymph; the cause of death was inflammation of the brain, resulting from concussion of the brain, together with the condition of the woman, which was that of debauch; the larger cut was not of such a nature as to cause the concussion—the smaller was; the wounds on the head were such as would induce the death of a person in the condition in which the woman was.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that the large wound healed by "first intention." Witness here found it impossible to describe the wounds in the vulgate, and, at the suggestion of the Court, delivered himself in anatomical terms, which were translated for the benefit of the jury. The blow, which must have produced the contused wound, might have caused the death of the healthiest person in the world.

No further witnesses were called for the prosecution.

Counsel for defence then set forth the theory of the defence, that the deceased, who was constantly intoxicated, had come to her death from wounds received from her drunken falls. As the counsel depicted to the jury the cheerless home to which the prisoner had been accustomed to come at night from his daily toil, the prisoner was overcome, and weeping and sobbing violently, buried his face in his hands.

Mrs. Nott, the first witness for defence, accompanied the officer when he went into the room where the deceased lay; witness carried a light; she searched with others for blood on the furniture, but found none; she had seen Mrs. Halligan about twelve o'clock on that day, carrying a large basket; she was beastly drunk; she went out with a full basket, and brought it back empty; witness was at home all that day, and heard no unusual noise in Halligan's house; she saw the prisoner that morning going out at half past ten; didn't see him again; deceased was always drunk; never was seen sober; witness had always seen her stagger, but never fall; never had heard any quarreling between prisoner and his wife; the neighbors always said that he was a very good man to such a bad wife; deceased sometimes complained of want of money, but said it was her own fault, for she had as good a man as ever lived, if she would only keep sober.

Mrs. Magaret Fagan next testified that she had moved away from the house where prisoner lived, a fortnight before the occurrence; she had lived in the next room to the deceased, and had seen her fall down stairs with her child in her arms, five weeks before her death; witness had never heard any quarreling between prisoner and deceased.

Mrs. Hannah Connover next testified that she saw Mrs. Halligan, on the day of the occurrence, at half-past one, very drunk; witness also saw the deceased fall down stairs with her babe; on the day of the occurrence, witness heard no scuffling; she saw the prisoner on that day, going up stairs, at two o'clock; he was always sober and steady.

Mrs. Sarah McMullen next testified that she knew the prisoner, and that he bore a good character.

Mr. Henry H. Titus next testified to the good character of the prisoner.

Counsel for defence here offered to call twenty or thirty witnesses in further proof of the prisoner's good character, but the Court suggested that it would be useless, as the character was not attacked.

Police Officer Mathews testified to seeing Mrs. Halligan often drunk, in her house and in the street.

No further witnesses were called, and Mr. Ashmead addressed the jury in defence of the theory set forth in the opening. The District-Attorney replied, and the Court having charged the jury, they retired.

At a late hour last night, when our reports came in, they had not been able to agree.

The Court will sit this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

For exhibition of theatricals on Sunday: Edward Hamman, Otto Hoym, Gustavus Lindenmüller, Henry Sick, James O'Connor.

Court of General Sessions.

STABBING IN A DANCE-HOUSE—THIEVES IN A WITNESS-BOX.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge RUSSELL, the first business was the arraignment of Thomas Watson, who had been convicted of an attempt at grand larceny. Upon his promise to leave the City within ten days the sentence of the Court was suspended, and he was discharged.

The case of Sarah Ward was next called. She did not appear, and her bail was forfeited.

Charles Harris, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a watch valued at $50, from Robert Brown, pleaded guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge. He was 18 years of age.

Ann McGee, indicted for grand larceny in stealing $50 from Patrick Flaherty, in September last, was next tried. At a previous trial for the same offence the jury had been unable to agree. And at the present trial, as the testimony was only circumstantial, and even contradictory, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and she was discharged.

Thomas Clary, indicted for grand larceny in stealing from Dr. Randolph notes and mortgages to the amount of $6,000, pleaded not guilty and proceeded to trial. But the evidence being very clear against him, by the advice of his counsel he retracted his plea, and pleaded guilty. He was thereupon sentenced two years to State Prison.

Thomas Norton, indicted for receiving stolen goods, consisting of stereotype metal, the property of Mr. McDougal, was next put upon trial. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were two thieves, Coffin and Tully, whose sentence had been suspended at the present Term, that they might testify for the people. Coffin testified to having taken type metal to the prisoner at fifteen or twenty different times. Sometimes the prisoner, sometimes his wife, and sometimes both would be present. He usually stole and carried to the accused about a dollar's worth at a time. The witness had worked in the shop of Mr. McDougal, from which he stole the metal. He said also that he "had stolen other things from fellers up town." He said he had never been in State Prison, but refused to state whether or not he had been in the Penitentiary. Tully testified to the same general statement, and an officer proved the possession of the stolen metal by the prisoner. The jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The last trial of the day was that of Alexander Turner, a black man, indicted for felonious assault. The affray took place in a dance-house, frequented by black and white indiscriminately. In the course of the difficulty the prisoner was stabbed four times, and was accused in turn of having stabbed another black man. The Jury retired, and had not agreed when the Court adjourned.

There will be a session to-day for the purpose of sentencing some prisoners and listening to several motions. There will be no trials, however, till Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The Calendar will be found in our legal column of that day.

Court of Special Sessions.

A HEAVY CALENDAR—JUSTICE CONNOLLY ON THE RESIDENCY OF VAGRANTS.

Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY and STEERS held an unusually long session of this Court on Thursday. They had not adjourned in the evening at the time that our law reports were made up; we therefore give the record below.

Of fifty-six persons charged with assault and battery sixteen were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them. Four were discharged by request of complainant, four were discharged under suspended sentence, thirteen were allowed postponement, five were acquitted, three were remanded for sentence, one was imprisoned and fifteen were fined. Of twelve persons charged with larceny, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, one was allowed postponement, one was sent back to the Magistrate, one was imprisoned and six were acquitted.

Of three persons charged with keeping disorderly houses, one was granted postponement, one was acquitted and one was discharged under suspended judgment. Four cases for gambling were postponed. Of four persons charged with illegal voting one was discharged on account of a flaw in the complaint, and three were acquitted.

This was the heaviest calendar tried by the court in a long time. There were no cases, however, of special interest, except those for illegal voting. Daniel Lynch was accused of having taken the "general oath" on election day, and voted in the Third District of the Fifth Ward, giving his residence as No. 18 Worth-street. Mr. Ogden testified that he had entire control of those premises, and that he had known the defendant to sleep in the stable there several times, although he had forbidden him to do so. Justice CONNOLLY decided that where a man sleeps, there his residence is, equally if he burrows in an ash-box, or occupies a brown stone-front. The man was to be his own judge of where his residence was. If he chose to regard a dog-kennel his home, and slept there, although the owner might forbid him to do so, it made him a resident of that district in which the kennel was situate.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson, Shipman and a Jury.

PATENT EXHAUST STEAM IN LOCOMOTIVES.

Ross Winans vs. *Charles Danforth, et al.*—This was an action for damages for an alleged infringement of a patent granted in November, 1846, to the plaintiff, for an improvement in the machinery of locomotive engines, by which the exhaust steam which was made to discharge itself into the smoke-pipe, was so regulated as to increase or decrease the draught of the smoke-stack, according as the engineer desired to increase or decrease the working power of the engine. This object the plaintiff effected by carrying his exhaust-pipes to the bottom of the smoke-pipe, and fitting them there with conical plugs, by the motion of which in the pipes, the discharge of the steam into the smoke-pipe was increased or diminished. The defendants, who are engine-builders at Paterson, N. J., have built engines in which the two exhaust-pipes are brought into one, in which a conical plug was fitted, by means of which the exhaust steam was discharged, not into the smoke-pipe, but into the bottom of the smoke-box. They claimed that this was no infringement upon the plaintiff's patent. They also claimed that the machinery built according to the plaintiff's patent would not be available, and they denied the novelty of the plaintiff's invention.

Judge NELSON charged the jury that the idea of the plaintiff was the regulation of the exhaust steam for the purpose of increasing the draught according to the necessities of the engine, which idea was not denied to be a useful one, and if this idea was to be found in the arrangement which was placed at the bottom of the smoke box, it was just as much an infringement of the plaintiff's rights as if it was placed anywhere else. That as to the denial of novelty, several points were relied on. One was an engine called the McNeil, but as it appeared that this was only an experiment which proved unsatisfactory and was abandoned, that might be laid aside, as it was necessary not only that a man should have an idea, but should embody it in a working machine, to secure him the benefit of the patent laws. Another reference was based on machinery described in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, but in that there was no idea of regulating the exhaust steam for the purpose of affecting the draught, but only for the purpose of checking the progress of the piston in the cylinder. Another matter relied upon to impeach the novelty of the plaintiff's invention was some experiments which were made to find out what was the proper amount of steam to discharge into the smoke-pipe of any locomotive by a fixed aperture, but which when ascertained would leave the pipes just the same as the pipes previously used, and had no idea of regulation of the exhaust steam in them.

That another defence relied upon was a patent granted to Mann & Tyng. But this was simply a plan of diverting a portion of the steam into the boiler, when there was more made than was needed for the draught and not a regulation of the body of the steam discharged, and could not therefore be relied on.

That if on all the evidence, the Jury should find in the defendants' machines the ideas of the plaintiff embodied into a machine corresponding with the machine of the plaintiff, they must find a verdict in his favor.

The case has been on trial for several days. The Jury, after a short absence, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $3.000.

For plaintiff, Mr. Blatchford and Mr. Keller; for defendants, Mr. Cozzens and Mr. Stoughton.

Action to Recover for Personal Injuries.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR AN AGENT'S CARELESSNESS.

Ellen O'Rourke vs. *Henry Hart.*—The plaintiff in this case complained that by reason of the defendant's negligence and carelessness, she was seriously injured by the falling of an iron awning rail, at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, on the 29th of December, 1856. The cause was tried at the June term of the Superior Court, for the present year, before Justice MONCRIEF and a Jury. On the trial it appeared that the defendant was a large stockholder of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for which the awning complained of was in course of repair at the time of the injuries to the plaintiff. It also appeared that the defendant paid the workmen.

The defence was that the defendant was not personally interested in the work, he having merely contracted on behalf of the Company, with one Thomas Carnly, to do the work. That if any one was liable, it was Carnly, the contractor, and not the defendant.

The Court charged the Jury that if they found that the defendant was principal, and that Carnly was merely his agent for the purpose of doing the work, they must find for the plaintiff, unless by her own carelessness or negligence she had occasioned the injuries received by her. The Jury found for the plaintiff a verdict for $700.

The defendant appealed from an order denying a new trial, to the General Term of the Court wherein the cause was now argued, his counsel contending that Carnly, as contractor, was alone responsible in the case. Decision reserved.

Rob't. B. Potter for appellant; Wm. M. Allen for respondent.

Jurisdiction of Non-Resident Debtors.

SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.

Alexander P. Fisk vs. *Harvey B. Anderson, et al.*—This action is brought upon a judgment rendered against the defendant and others, who constituted a firm doing business in the State of Illinois, in favor of the assignor of the plaintiff. The judgment was obtained in 1855, and subsequently assigned to the plaintiff, who now brings this action alleging the fact of recovery of judgment, and that it has not been paid, or any part of it, and demanding judgment thereon, amounting to the sum of $1,528 90.

The defence is, that at the time the judgment was rendered the defendant was a non-resident of the State, residing and doing business in the State of Illinois; that the judgment was obtained by publication of summons, as usual in case of non-resident debtors, where such debtors, notwithstanding their non-residence, still have property within the State; but that the defendant had no property within the State of New-York, and therefore no legal service of this summons in the action had ever been made upon the defendant.

The case was tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, and on the trial the Court held that the recital in the order of publication to the effect that the defendant had property within the State of New-York, and the final judgment of the action, although rendered without the defendant's appearance on the action, was proof conclusive of the fact that the defendant had property within the State at the time the said judgment was rendered, and accordingly judgment was rendered in the action for the plaintiff.

From this decision the defendant appealed to the General Term of the Court. The defendant claims that in order to confer jurisdiction of a non-resident defendant upon the Courts in this State, the non-resident debtor must have property within the State; and if he has no property at the time an action is commenced against him, the fact may be shown at any time afterwards.

The case was now argued and decision reserved.

O. T. Stewart for appellant; E. Terry for respondent.

Herring and His Safes.

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Silas C. Herring et al. vs. *Wm. S. Conant et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants the possession of a safe alleged to be owned by the plaintiffs and wrongfully detained by the defendants.

It appears that on or about the 21st day of February, 1859, the plaintiffs delivered to one J. Oppenhimer a safe belonging to them under a written agreement by which the plaintiffs expressly retained the title to the safe in themselves, but agreed to allow Oppenhimer the possession of the safe for the period of six months, at the end of which time they were to again take possession of the safe unless Oppenhimer should pay a note given by him to the plaintiff for the sum of $325, in which event the plaintiff was to part with ownership, and the title to the safe become vested in Oppenhimer.

While in possession of the safe, Oppenhimer sold it to the defendants in this action, who thereupon took possession, and now claim title to the safe. The note which Oppenhimer gave to the plaintiffs was never paid, and now the plaintiffs bring this action to recover the value of the safe.

The action was tried yesterday, in the Superior Court, before Judge ROBINSON. The jury, after having been out about twenty minutes, returned and gave a verdict to the plaintiffs for the sum of $334 17.

H. M. Needham, for plaintiffs; E. W. & G. F. Chester, for defendants.

Another Verdict Against the City.

Patrick G. Cooper vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff claimed to have fallen into an excavation carelessly left insecure by the defendants while making excavations for Tompkins Market, and to have been, in consequence, much injured. The facts of the case were stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The cause was tried before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $750.

Result in the Uncurrent Money Case.

Hoit, et al., vs. *Bank of Jersey City, &c.*—This case was fully stated in the TIMES of Thursday, and was tried before Justice LEONARD, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The trial of the cause now resulted in a verdict substantially for the plaintiffs, as against the Jersey City Bank. The verdict was a special one.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Tallman* vs. *Turck.*—Motion denied.

Hilton vs. *Pendleton.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

MULLEN, J.—*Agnew* vs. *Agnew.*—Counsel fee of $100. Plaintiff entitled to alimony; if Counsel do not agree as to amount, it is referred to P. G. Clark, Esq.

COMMON PLEAS.

BRADY J.—*Blackburn* vs. *Mead.*—Motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	80¾	100	Hud. River R..b10	51⅝
5,000	do	80½	100	do	51
5,000	do.......b10	81	50	do	50½
2,000	do.......b60	81½	50	do	50¾
11,000	do	80	50	do	50
10,000	Virginia St. 6s..	85	60	do	50½
500	do	86	150	Harlem Railroad..	15⅛
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s...	85	350	do	15⅜
2,000	Missouri St 6s...	73¼	13	do	15½
1,000	do	73¼	114	Harlem R. Pref....	35
2,000	do.......b10	73½	50	do	34½
17,000	do	73	75	do	34
1,000	do.......b30	73	100	Brooklyn City R..	115
8,500	Cal. State 7s....	90	25	Reading Railroad.	35
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	92	600	do	35½
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.	100¼	500	do	35¾
4,000	Erie R 2d m. bs.	96	60	Panama Railroad..	114¼
9,000	Erie 2d m. bs. ex.	96	10	do	114
10,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	75½	10	Mich. Central R....	51
6,000	do	75	50	do	51⅛
3,000	Erie R C B, 1871	55	100	do	52
2,000	Hud Riv. 3d m.b.	85	100	do.......s60	52
2,000	do	84	100	do.......s30	52
14,000	Mich. C. 8 ₱c. 1st		85	do	52¼
	m. S F. con't. bs	93	800	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	32
13,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	49½	200	do.......s10	32
10,000	Mich. S. S. F. bs.	71	100	do	32½
3,000	do	70½	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	60½
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	89	50	do	60¾
6,000	La C. & M. L. G B.	16	50	do.......s10	60¾
2,000	do	16¼	165	do	61
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	46¾	50	do	61¼
6,000	Gal. & C. 2d M B.	90	100	do	61½
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	90	100	do.......b30	62½
34	National Bank.....	100	100	do.......b20	62
10	Corn Ex. Bank.....	94	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	92
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	89½	720	Gal. & Chic. R.....	61½
10	do	89	6	do	62
5	do	88½	50	do	61⅜
25	Pacific M. S. Co....	79	50	do	61¼
50	do.......b10	79½	50	do.......b30	62
60	do	78¾	50	do.......s30	61
100	do	78¼	100	do.......s60	61
462	N. Y. Cen. R.......	73¾	520	Clev. & Toledo R....	29½
1000	do.......s60	73¾	500	do	29⅝
200	do.......s7	73½	50	do	29⅞
50	do.......s30	73½	15	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	54½
440	do	73⅝	230	do	55
50	do.......s10	73½	100	do.......b10	55½
60	do	73¾	150	do	54¾
49	do	74	50	do	54⅞
100	do.......b10	73¾	700	do.......s60	54½
100	do.......b30	74¾	150	do.......s60	54
100	do.......b60	75	250	do.......b30	55½
30	Erie Railroad......	31	100	do.......b30	55¼
25	do	30¾	50	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	67
200	do.......b10	30½	50	do	67¼
350	do	30¾	50	do	67½
450	do.......s30	30	100	do.......s60	67
300	do	30½	50	do	67⅝
50	do.......s10	30½	20	do	68
250	do	30½	100	do	67¾
16	La C. & Mill. R....	1	35	N. J. Central R....	105

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	79½	100	Hud. Riv. R.......	50
1,000	do	79¼	50	do	50¼
12,000	Missouri St. 6s..	72	300	do.......s60	49½
5,000	do	71½	40	Harlem R. Pref.....	34
1,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	85	200	Reading R........	35
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	89	100	do	34¾
50	Phenix Bank	105	50	M. So. & N. I. R.....	15
5	Bank of Commerce.	96	50	do	14¾
300	Canton Company..	16	50	M.S.& N I G S'k.s60	32
20	Pacific M. S. Co....	78¾	75	do	31¼
155	do	76	250	do	31
100	C., B. & Q.R.......	67	70	Ill. C. R Scrip....	60½
150	do	66	400	do.......s10	60
200	N. Y. Cen. R...s10	73	150	do	60
400	do	73½	100	Gal. & Chic. R...s10	60¼
150	do.......s30	73	15	do	60½
250	do.......s30	72¾	100	do	60⅝
600	do	73	500	do	60
20	Erie Railroad......	30	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	28¾
100	do	29½	600	do	28
200	do	29¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R.....	53½
50	do.......b30	30	450	do.......s10	53
425	Mich. Cen. R.......	51	400	do	53

FRIDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

We have to report another feverish market for Stocks, the fluctuations of the day upon the leading speculative Shares being equal to 2½ ₱ cent. That is, New-York Central, as the standard of the Share list, brought 74 early in the day before the regular session of the Exchange, and closed 71½@⅝ late in the afternoon. There appeared a good show of outside orders at the early Board, not only for this, but other prominent Road Stocks, and judging from the comparative rates for Money paid by the Brokers and the Merchants to-day, we should say that more Stocks are leaving the Street, either for investment or some other substantial resting-place, than are being forced on sale for the want of Money. This inference would not, however, seem to be borne out by the low price, and extreme sensitiveness of State securities, which were weaker to-day than usual, though this may arise, in part, from the rapid advance in exchange on New-York at Chicago, for the Free Bank circulation of the West, based upon the State stocks of Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, &c., and the apprehension that the depreciation of this currency at home may force the securities on peremptory sale for its redemption. On Wednesday, the rate on New-York at Chicago ran up from 1½ to 3 ₱ cent., and was maintained at the outside rate on Thursday. To-day we have rumor of even stiffer rates, but on this point our latest Associated Press dispatches, due here to-night, will no doubt afford authentic information. The fluctuations in the Western stocks to-day substantially followed the course of New-York Central, and the prices of Hudson, Harlem, &c., were squared pretty much by the same standard. The closing prices generally were lower late in the afternoon than the printed sales at the Second Board, and were nearly as follows:

Tennessees	79¼	Galena	59¼
Missouris	71½	Rock Island	52⅝
Virginias	85	Illinois Central	60
North Carolinas	85	Toledo	27¾
Central	71⅝	Quincy, ex div	66
Erie	28	Pacific, ex div	76
Hudson	50	Panama	113
Harlem	15¼	Michigan Central	50¾
Reading	34	M. Guaranteed	30½

The sales of State Stocks were pressed at the early Board, though not to a heavy extent. The market yielded 1@1½ ₱ cent. Tennessees, 79½@80; Virginia Coupons, 85@86 ₱ cent., and North Carolinas 85 ₱ cent. The sales of Railway Bonds also denote rather easier rates, but the pressure to sell is by no means marked.

The Money Market is again dearer to-day, and the Foreign Exchanges cheaper and difficult of sale early in the day, particularly Merchant bills drawn against the heavy and pressing shipments of Produce now going forward. We yesterday quoted London at 104@105½ for this class of Exchange, but we apprehend that lower terms by 1@2 ₱ cent. were accepted before the pressure of bills upon the market was relieved, and even Banker's bills done at 105 ₱ cent. The state of negotiations on France and the North of Europe was even worse than on England, and buyers had pretty much their own way on Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. It was difficult to arrive at quotations. The Bankers were equally irregular in their drawing rates, being governed in each case, by their ability to cover their drawings on favorable terms; London is called 106@106½, and Paris f.5 27½@f.5 22½. The condition of the market, at the close of the day, is called a little better, after some heavy sales of low-priced bills, though it still bears severely upon the free export movement of Produce, and also upon the Money negotiations of the Grain factors, whose ordinary facilities to temporary accommodation, in case of delay in shipping, are cut short by the very sudden and sharp tone in the Money market. In reference to the sale of mercantile paper, outside of Bank, we find the market advanced to 10@12 ₱ cent. for the very best lists of double-name bills, the exceptions, to-day, below 12 ₱ cent., or 1 ₱ cent. a month, being rare. But there is a fair currency at this rate, and a considerable business done to-day, the conversion of paper being induced, in part, by the temptation of cheap Exchange, which the ready cash is able to command. Where such terms are made on the very highest standard credits in the market, of course the range for fair single names and second-class indorsed paper grows wider, and it would be difficult to make a reliable quotation, although some business in these descriptions of bills is privately reported. Where the terms are so hard as to almost imply distrust of credit, both buyer and seller are unwilling to quote exact figures. With the Stock Brokers the demand for Money on the active speculative Stocks is not large, and their wants are readily accommodated. But where negotiations are attempted on Bonds and Shares not actively speculated in at the Board, or which could not be pressed on sale in large amounts without risking a heavy decline, the difficulty is very considerable.

We notice to-day not only a fair amount of orders for Stocks from the interior of this State, but offers from Albany to lend Money, subject to call, at 7 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury is disbursing considerably ahead of current receipts. The Customs paid in cash are now very light, and as Treasury Bills, receivable for Customs, are at a discount on the Street, the probability is the cash receipts of the Department will continue small. From Baltimore the Money accounts are quiet to-day. From Philadelphia we have rumors of a very stringent market, and the same from Boston, but without any serious disasters to credit. Our own market continues free from important failures among the merchants. Such times as the present are of course prolific of rumors, but these are at least in advance of actual trouble, and with a proper degree of forbearance and accommodation at Bank where the mercantile payments fall due, we see no reason to doubt that most of our important Dry Goods and other heavy trade firms will go through. No one charges excessive over-trading, however the difficulties of collecting from this or that quarter of the country may for the moment be experienced. And even these difficulties, so far as some of the Southern States are concerned, are probably diminishing as the season for Cotton sales at New-Orleans and Mobile advances.

The last weekly statement of the Banks of New-Orleans affords the following comparison with that of the preceding week:

	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.	
Specie	$10,043,180	$10,219,751	Inc.$176,571
Circulation	8,257,044	8,063,239	Dec..193,805
Deposits	15,430,068	15,581,600	Inc..151,532
Short Loans	24,440,677	23,443,541	Dec..997,136
Exchange	4,225,153	4,913,074	Inc..687,921
Due distant Banks	899,985	721,008	Dec..178,977
Long and Short Loans Nov. 3			$27,398,339
Long and Short Loans, Nov. 10			27,315,729
Actual decrease in Long and Short Loans for the week			$207,127

The receipts for the first week of November on the Toledo and Wabash road were:

1859	$18,838
1860	23,106
Decrease	$4,268

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for the month of October were:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Freight trains	$64,907 17	$51,466 82	$13,440 35
Passenger trains	38,709 80	34,444 88	4,264 42
Rents	6,470 80	6,161 67	309 13
Total	$110,087 27	$92,073 37	$18,013 90
Earnings for the last four months			$442,933 54
Earnings same months in 1859			359,097 75
Increase in 1860			$83,835 79

The La Crosse Road earned in October $130,000 to $140,000 gross, and about $90,000 after the payment of all expenses.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for the month ending Oct. 31, were:

MAIN LINE.

	1859. (168 miles.)	1860. (176 miles.)
Passengers	$29,583 34	$26,679 81
Freight	30,442 56	50,150 15
Mails	2,100 00	2,200 00
Total	$62,125 90	$79,029 96
Increase		$16,904 03

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the second week of November, 1859 and 1860, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859	54,434	482,955	18,218	310,386
1860	52,922	1,016,974	102,146	240,752
Decrease	1,512	Inc. 534,194	83,928	Dec. 78,634

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1859 and 1860, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859	645,150	3,531,507	2,402,683	1,905,789
1860	1,032,857	14,519,076	13,581,306	2,487,686
Increase	387,707	10,987,569	11,178,623	581,897

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860, is equal to 2,535,221 bbls. of Flour.

Tolls received on all the Canals of this State

in the first week in November, 1860	$112,021 36
In the first week in November, 1859	77,820 24
Increase (about 44 ₱ cent.)	$34,201 12
Amount of tolls received from opening of navigation to and including the first week in November, 1860	$2,705,824 05
Do., including first week in Nov., 1859	1,525,256 75
Increase in 1860	$1,180,567 30

The following is a comparative statement from the Albany *Evening Journal*, of the tolls during the first week in November, and from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8, in the years following:

	1st week in Nov.	Total to Nov. 8.
1847	$154,045	$3,352,453
1848	145,904	2,945,094
1849	153,847	2,597,730
1850	134,478	2,857,834
1851	115,399	3,085,869
1852	122,891	2,829,103
1853	130,351	2,885,674
1854	99,537	2,519,921
1855	105,037	2,518,709
1856	103,223	2,471,875
1857	81,783	1,860,528
1858	70,773	1,929,546
1859	77,820	1,525,148
1860	112,021	2,705,824

An advertisement appears in our columns, announcing an extension of the time for receiving bids for the Ohio Loan.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port..	$811,754	$1,287,931	$1,235,684
Thrown on Market...	$826,698	1,131,934	1,063,421
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$53,958,427	$101,915,257	$94,077,630
Thrown on Market	61,706,218	101,454,417	93,821,140

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool..	756	$385,377	92	$39,436	97	$31,700
Mf. of Cot'n.	601	121,040	224	56,916	61	10,638
Mf. of Silk..	368	307,309	186	62,428	17	10,937
Mf. of Flax..	713	121,713	170	41,894	26	5,946
Miscellan's..	173	60,869	6,202	47,682	33	6,823
Total......	2,611	$997,328	6,874	$238,356	234	$66,093
		238,357				997,328
Total entered..		$1,235,684	Total marketed...			$1,063,441

The latest Bank of England statement shows the following variations as compared with the previous week:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits	£743,561	—
Other deposits	—	£1,049,665
Notes in circulation	56,365	—
Rest	7,389	—
Government securities	No change.	—
Other securities	33,577	—
Coin and bullion	—	307,403
Notes unemployed	—	353,430

SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular, by the *Canada*, notices American Securities in London thus:

"Business, to a fair extent, has been transacted in London in American securities during the past week. United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds are more wanted, also Virginia 6 ₱ cent., and Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. In Railroad shares we have to note a decline of $3 per share in Illinois Central and in Erie, consequent upon lower quotations from New-York to the 20th inst. Railroad Bonds remain steady. Michigan Central are more offering, at a decline of 1 ₱ cent. There is an improved demand for Detroit and Milwaukee Bonds, and as high as 57 would be paid, but none are on the market."

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Maryland 6s	93	@ 95
United States 5s, 1874	93½	@ 94½
Virginia 6s	80	@ 82
Ditto, 6s	83	@ 85
Illinois Central 6s, 1875	87	@ 89
Ditto 7s, 1875	87	@ 89
Ditto $100 shares $80 paid d s	24	@ 22
Ditto all paid	75	@ 77
Michigan Central 8s convertible, 1869	91	@ 93
Ditto Sinking Fund 8s, '82	92	@ 94
Ditto $100 shares	59	@ 61
Michigan South'n & Northern Indiana 7s, '85	73	@ 75
Ditto $100 shares	18	@ 22
New-York Central 6s, 1883 x. c.	86	@ 88
Ditto 7s, 1864	94	@ 96
Ditto 7s, 1876	94	@ 96
Ditto $100 shares	79	@ 81
New-York and Erie 7s, 1867	90	@ 93
Ditto 2d M., 1859	89	@ 91
Ditto 3d M., 1883, assented	82	@ 84
Ditto bonds, 1862, '71, '75	65	@ 70
Ditto shares, assented	35	@ 37
Panama 1st Mortgage 7s, 1865	100	@102
Ditto 2d M., 1872	100	@102
Pennsylvania Central 6s	90	@ 92
Ditto 2d Mortgage	91	@ 93
Ditto $50 shares	39	@ 41
Philadelphia and Reading 6s, 1870	78	@ 80
Ditto $50 shares	22	@ 26

CHICAGO BREADSTUFFS TRADE—WEEK ENDING NOV. 14, 1860.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	23,900	22,906
Wheat, bush	324,334	623,284
Corn, bush	104,606	268,288
Oats, bush	15,666	46,367
Rye, bush	9,608	—
Barley, bush	22,320	6,526
Beef Cattle, No.	3,984	1,217
Hogs, No.	10,374	3,067

BREADSTUFFS TRADE OF CHICAGO, JAN. 1 TO NOV. 14.

	RECEIPTS. 1860.	RECEIPTS. 1859.	SHIPMENTS. 1860.	SHIPMENTS. 1859.
Flour, bbls	542,812	618,251	570,000	576,685
Wheat, bush	13,070,425	7,500,818	11,800,953	6,648,731
Corn, bush	15,189,261	4,806,638	13,368,062	3,540,473
Oats, bush	1,505,720	1,273,020	949,405	979,502
Rye, bush	281,125	220,442	101,429	118,849
Barley, bush	505,818	858,833	217,878	371,790

Reducing the flour to bushels, the total receipts of grain since the 1st of January amount to 33,266,409 bushels, against 17,449,203 bushels received up to the corresponding date in 1859. The Chicago *Press* says:

"The number of Beef Cattle packed, up to date, amounts to about 22,000 head, against 35,000 head up to the corresponding date in 1859. Several of the leading houses have closed their operations for the present. The Pork packers have not all commenced operations yet, owing to the high price of hogs. Last week the receipts of hogs amounted to upwards of 10,000 head, but of these 3,067 were shipped East. The Provision trade seems to be more affected by the panic in the South than any other branch of business."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 58 bbls. Ashes, 16,550 bbls. Flour, 155,664 bushels Wheat, 28,260 bushels Corn, 3,202 bushels Barley, 6,670 bushels Oats, 2,777 pkgs. Provisions, and 666 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, sales having been confined to 50 bags Maracaibo, at 14½c., and 320 bags Rio, in lots, at 12½c.@14½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and about 2,500 bales have been sold, including Middling Upland, at 11¼c.@11½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb., the market closing irregular.

FISH—Business continues very dull and prices are for the most part, nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been restricted to-day, especially from shippers, who experience great difficulty in negotiating exchange. Receivers have been generally eager to sell, and prices have declined. Sales have been reported of 11,700 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50, mainly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 60@$5 70, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is depressed and drooping. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 90 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in less demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 60@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 650 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been comparatively quiet to-day. Shippers find it very difficult to sell bills of Exchange, and, thus embarrassed, are not disposed to purchase freely. The rise in Freights also tends to discourage them. The inquiry from millers is limited. Prices are lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western, at $1 40@$1 50; red and amber Western, afloat, at $1 30@$1 32, and in store at $1 34@$1 35; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 24@$1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 21@$1 24; Racine Spring at $1 21; Chicago Spring, afloat, No. 2 and No. 1, at $1 15@$1 18; red State, very choice, at $1 33½; white Southern at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in slack demand at about former rates. Sales 84,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for mixed Western, and 72c. for round Yellow; 72c. for Yellow Southern ₱ bushel. Rye has been in more demand at 70c.@72c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels. Barley has been quiet at previous prices; sales have been reported of 16,650 bushels, including Canada West, part at 75c.; Canada East at 70c., and State, at 65c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Oats are less sought after, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ₱ bushel. The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the opening of the Canals to and including the 14th of November, have been as follows:

Canal open	1858. April 28.	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.
Flour, bbls	1,728,636	645,150	1,032,857
Wheat, bush	7,846,020	3,531,507	14,519,076
Corn, bush	6,377,369	2,402,683	13,581,306
Barley, bush	2,696,407	1,905,789	2,487,686
Rye, bush	4,216,533	4,748,088	5,900,612
Oats, bush	476,859	311,986	305,574

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 300 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $18 25@$18 50, and Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams at 10½c.@11c., and Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard has been in moderate request at drooping rates; sales to-day, 225 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair demand; sales 360 bbls., at $6 75@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, last evening and to-day, of 1,300 bbls., chiefly at 20½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected to-day, as higher rates were claimed. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 14½d.@15d.; Corn, 14d.@14½d., ₱ bushel; Cotton, ½d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ¾d.@1d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 14½d.@15½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 15½d.@16½d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

MEATS

Have been generally in moderate request at uniform rates. Supplies are ample.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	9	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@ 8½
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	11	@ 12
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@ 15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	5	@ 10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	9	@ 12
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	6	@ 9
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	9	@ 12
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	5	@ 8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Lamb, ₱ lb	10	@ 13
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	11	@ 14
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	6	@ 9
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@ —
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@ 11
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@ —
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	11	@ 12
Tongues, each	50	@ 75
Lard, ₱ lb	13½	@ 14½
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	13	@ 13½
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@ —
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report lighter receipts and sales this week. Thanksgiving Day being so near, farmers and others appear to be withholding supplies, until the week immediately preceding that festival, when, it is anticipated, sales can be more advantageously effected.

Chickens, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@1 25
Fowls, ₱ lb	13	@ 17
Turkeys, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@1 50
Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	50	@1 00
Geese, each	1 00	@1 75
Geese, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Grouse, ₱ pair	75	@ 87½
Partridges, ₱ pair	87	@1 00
Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@2 75
Pigeons, flight, ₱ dozen	1 25	@1 75
Reed Birds, ₱ dozen	75	@1 00
Snipe, ₱ dozen	50	@2 00
Squirrels, each	5	@ 8
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Woodcock, ₱ pair	63	@ 87

FISH.

Most kinds are in fair supply and moderate request at uniform prices.

Blackfish, ₱ lb	7	@ 9
Codfish, ₱ lb	5	@ 6
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@ 6
Frost Fish, ₱ lb	5	@ 6
Haddock, ₱ lb	5	@ 6
Halibut, ₱ lb	9	@ 10
Pickerel, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	9	@ 12
Weak Fish, ₱ lb	7	@ 8
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@1 50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@ 50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	87	@1 25
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@ 25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	5	@ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	5	@ —
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	5	@ —
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@ 12
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Herring, pickled, ₱ doz	10	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

Some varieties are dearer, but the principal articles in this line exhibit no remarkable changes. The demand is fair.

Beans, Lima, shelled, ₱ quart	37	@ —
Beets, ₱ bunch	5	@ —
Cabbage, ₱ head	4	@ 7
Cabbage, Red	5	@ 9
Carrots, ₱ bunch	4	@ 5
Cranberries, ₱ quart	12	@ 18
Cauliflowers, each	10	@ 25
Celery, ₱ bunch	8	@ 12
Egg Plants, each	5	@ 7
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@ 12
Leeks, ₱ bunch	5	@ 6
Onions, ₱ quart	5	@ 10
Parsley, ₱ bunch	3	@ 4
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	4	@ 6
Peppers, ₱ dozen	8	@ 12
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@2 25
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	62	@ 87
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	10	@ 14
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ half peck	15	@ 20
Salad, ₱ head	2	@ 3
Spinach, ₱ half peck	8	@ 10
Squashes, each	6	@ 15
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	6	@ 10
Turnips, ₱ half peck	10	@ 12

FRUIT.

Apples and Pears are plenty, and Grapes and Chestnuts are in fair supply. Citron and Quinces are not very freely offered. Hickory Nuts are less abundant. The inquiry for the principal kinds is good.

Apples, ₱ peck	25	@ 75
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	10	@ 15
Citron, ₱ dozen	50	@1 25
Citron, preserved	25	@ —
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@ —
Figs, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb	50	@ 75
Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	10	@ 16
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	8	@ 10
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25	@ 50
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25	@ 62½
Pears, ₱ quart	10	@ 37
Pears, cooking, ₱ half peck	15	@ 25
Quinces, ₱ 100	1 00	@2 50
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Wintergreen Berries, ₱ half peck	62	@ 75

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Good and prime lots of Butter and Cheese are not very abundant and are in demand at full rates. A limited supply of Eggs is reported, but the requirements of business are not large or urgent. Honey is selling rather slowly, yet the inquiry is apparently increasing.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	16	@ 24
Butter, Orange County	26	@ 27
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	15	@ 21
Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@ 13
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	18	@ —
Eggs, six for	13	@ —
Eggs, twelve for	25	@ —
Honey, ₱ lb	12	@ 28
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@ 30

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with fish, hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING LABORATORY,
NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.
WOODHOUSE & SON being in possession of a new and unequaled process for treating gold and silver ores, and jewelers' sweepings, hereby give notice that they are ready to buy those materials for cash, or to treat them for owner's account. For particulars, apply at the office as above.
N. B.—Patent rights for sale to gold miners of a new and improved amalgamating machine; also, of a new and improved stamping machine.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOME WANTED.—AN ELDERLY PERSON, A member of a Presbyterian Church, would like to procure a home in a quiet family where her services in sewing would compensate for her board. She is a good tailoress, and can do plain sewing. Address Mrs. B., care of the Editor of the *Times.*

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO get some family washing and ironing at her own residence; if reference is required can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; is a first-rate washer and ironer.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

GO TO ROOM NO. 6, UP STAIRS, NOS. 503 and 505 Broadway, for the most useful invention of the age—Wheeler's Patent Boot-jack, which not only pulls off boots, but draws the tightest boots on without exertion. Call and look at it.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 46, NORTH AISLE, ST. Thomas' Church. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 41 Exchange-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LADIES ARE PERFECTLY AMAZED when they examine the great literary wonder and journal of fashion and utility, sold at only 5 cents, comprised in No. 2 Mme. DEMOREST'S Illustrated Quarterly Report for the Winter Fashions of 1860-'61. Just notice, Ladies, eight quarto pages, fine Type and paper, illuminated covers, between 30 and 40 engravings, with full reports and descriptions of Winter Cloaks, Furs, Dresses, Sleeves, Wrappers, Laces, Gloves, Trimmings, Infants' Wardrobe and Children's Garments, in great variety, all fully described presenting a display of new and artistic designs never before equaled in this country, and yet sold at only 5 cents per copy. Sold everywhere. Sent post-paid on the receipt of 6 cents. Yearly subscription, 15 cents. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. Do not fail to send for a copy, and be both delighted and astonished for only five cents.

GOULD'S LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1861, containing a complete corrected list of names and places of business of over 3,000 lawyers in the City; also over 100 pages of printed matter useful and necessary for the profession, will be ready on or about the 24th of November instant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION.—THIS CONgregation have removed from Lamartine Hall to the corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; entrance the first door in 20th-st. east of Broadway, up one flight of stairs. Rev. M. CUMMINGS, Minister. Services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. N. H. GALE will deliver a lecture upon the *Origin, Philosophy and Use of Miracles,* in reply to O. B. FROTHINGHAM's sermons on the same subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. Seats free.

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. *Some Lessons of the Calm after the Storm* subject of discourse, suggested by the late election, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor. Subject—*Salvation a Personal Work.*

A PUBLIC MISSIONARY DEMONSTRATION will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock. The several Bishops of the Church and the members of the General Missionary Committee will address the meeting. M. F. Odell, W. B. Norris, J. Poisal, W. Truslow, T. A. Howe, Committee.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTESON will preach for this new church at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Morning Subject—*Is the literal resurrection of the same body possible and credible?*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. COOPER, of Philadelphia, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. W. G. MILLER, of Wisconsin. Prayer Meeting at 6 o'clock. Lecture and Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JAMES L. HODGE, D. D., late of Bridgeport, will preach TO-MORROW in the church, in 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Residents in the vicinity and the public are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, 33d-st. corner of 2d-av. Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. SULLIVAN H. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 BOWERY every Sunday. Subjects on the 18th, at 3 P. M.—*The Doctrine of Secession.* At 7½ P. M.—*Reception of Foreigners, with particular reference to the Japanese and the Prince.* Platform free to all.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY (Nov. 18.) Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning, "*The True Vine;*" for the evening, "*The Sufferings of the Apostles.*"

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—NEAR Hudson-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PORTER, of this City; and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. B. SMITH. Seats free, and strangers invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject—*Sanctification by the Truth.*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-street.—Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, and Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND in the Evening.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—REV. T. J. SAWYER, Pastor, meets every SABBATH at the Historical Library in 2d-av., corner 11th-st. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (four hundred thousand having been issued the first twenty-four months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which is now ready. It contains some 40 pages more than Bell No. 1, and the price is only from $2 to $3 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 30,000 copies. Price, in paper covers, 15 cents, postage 3 cents; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per 100, postage 6 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

IRISH SOCIETY—ESTABLISHED 1818, FOR promoting the scriptural education and religious instruction of the native Irish, chiefly through the medium of their own language. A public meeting in behalf of the Irish Society will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SUNDAY EVENING 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. G. GUBBINS, as a deputation from the Society, will address the meeting, together with other gentlemen. A collection will be made for the funds of the Society. Rev. Mr. GUBBINS will preach in behalf of this Society on SUNDAY MORNING next, at Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. HAWKS',) in the AFTERNOON at 3½ P. M. in Trinity Chapel, corner 25th-st. and Broadway.

TENT PREACHING.—REV. E. F. REMINGTON, of the Episcopal Church, will preach in the large Tent, at the corner of Broadway and 58th-st and 8th-av., TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock. German preaching at the close of the English service. Preaching again at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. The Praying Band every THURSDAY EVENING. The tent is cased and floored. Two large stoves. Come and welcome.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—Rev. S. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, north side of 44th st. between 5th and 6th avs. This church is open for Divine service on every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and all the holy days of the Church, at 8¾ A. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M. Persons in the neighborhood not already connected with any parish are invited to join this congregation.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. (Seats free.) Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., a sermon in behalf of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, 42d-st., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the unanimous request of the Official Board, will repeat his sermon on *Christian Amusement, especially that of the theatre and opera.* Young men especially invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—The congregation having removed from their chapel are now worshipping in the basement of their new church edifice in 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free, and strangers welcome.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Juvenile Missionary meeting at 2 P. M., when Mr. HORACE WATERS and his band of vocalists will be present and sing their beautiful hymns. Brother ORVILLE GARDNER will also be present and address the meeting.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Mr. THEODORE MONOD, of Paris, will preach (in French) in the lecture-room of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. M. FIVAS, Pastor of the above Church, will preach (in French) TO-MORROW, and a few following Sundays, at 7½ P. M., in the Chapel of the Spingler Institute, No. 5 Union-square.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS (Union), will hold their regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, in the 16th-st. Baptist Church near 8th av., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH is expected to address the Association on the subject of *Bible Instruction.* Friends of Sunday Schools meet with us.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture in Plymouth Church TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Rooms; Swayne's, in Fulton-st.; and at Rose's, in Atlantic-st.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH IN Ebbitt Hall on 33d-st., one door east from Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*Self-contempt and Self-reliance.* Subject for the Evening—*Trust in God.*

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. ADAM POE, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio; at 7 P. M., by Rev. F. C. HOLLADAY, D. D., of Indianapolis, Ohio. Sunday School meeting at 3 P. M. Addresses by eminent speakers. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the First Universalist Church, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the evening the fifth and last lecture in review of Rev. Dr. Thompson's book, entitled *Love and Penalty.*

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—PREACHING in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) 34th-st., near Broadway, MORNING and EVENING by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the second sermon of the course to the young.

BROADWAY AND 47TH-ST. HALL.—Union Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching SUNDAY, Nov. 18, at 7 P. M., by Rev. HENRY BROMLY, and at 3½ P. M. in German. Union Prayer Meetings FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton-av. corner of 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector. There will be service in this Church every SUNDAY EVENING until the 1st of May, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats. Morning Service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

M. E. CHURCH, ALLEN-STREET.—Preaching in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. MOSES HILL, of Cleveland, Ohio; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH DENISON, of Kansas. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW. Morning subject—*The Government of God Overruling and Controling the Wrath of Man.* Evening, a sermon to the young.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. THOS. T. GUION, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. J. R. W. SLOANE WILL PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Subject—*The Present Aspects of the Anti-Slavery Revolution.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PILGRIM CHURCH—WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M., by Elder ROWETH, and at 7½ P. M. by Elder ROBINSON. Social meeting at 10½ A. M. Come and welcome.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. F. MIX, and in the evening at 7½, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider *The Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost.* Matt. 12: 31.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 1st and 2d avs. Bishop SCOTT will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WM. COOPER, of the Philadelphia Conference, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON; residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats all free.

CHRIST IS COMING!—SO SAYS BEECHER. That does not prove it; nevertheless, it is true: and His messenger will preach on the all-important theme TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Go and hear him.

SPRING-ST. CHURCH, NEAR VARICK.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, TO-MORROW EVENING, *Absalom.* Young men specially invited to be present.

REV. MOSES TAYLOR, OF POUGHKEEPSIE will preach in the First Congregational Church, on State-st., near Hoyt, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. FISHER, PRESIDENT OF HAMilton College, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church on Henry-st., in Brooklyn.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av. near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and Bishop SIMPSON in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting at 7 o'clock in the evening.

REV. H. D. GANSE MAY BE EXPECTED to preach in the Reformed Dutch Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 18. Services at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY WARD BEECHER GIVES HIS first lecture in New-York this season, at Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. The lecture is a new one.

BEDFORD-ST., M. E. CHURCH.—BISHOP SIMPSON will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. PORTER, of the Wyoming Conference, at 7 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK PRAYER MEETING ASSOCIATION.—This band will conduct the services in 37th-st. M. E. Church, TO-MORROW, during the day and evening.

REV. DR. MOUN WILL PREACH IN THE North West Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. L. H. VANDOREN, at 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE—SHORT LECture and Circle, TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, third floor, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Admittance free.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All that Glitters is not Gold—Boots at the Swan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Physic and Fancy—Toodles a Father.

WINTER GARDEN—Macbeth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Rural Felicity.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Golden Axe—Valentine and Orson—How's Your Uncle?

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—What Is It?—Aztec Children—Rose Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings. What nonsense

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The only disunion indication of any special importance which we have this morning is a dispatch from Mobile, Ala., which states that a meeting of all parties was held there yesterday, which unanimously favored secession—resolutions to await the action of other States being voted down and withdrawn. A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., states that there was nothing of interest to telegraph from important Southern centres. In fact, judging from our dispatches and newspaper extracts, the secession feeling is rapidly narrowing within a very circumscribed portion of the Southern States, and will most probably soon be confined entirely to two or three of them at most. It will be seen that the extra session of the Virginia Legislature, for which Gov. Letcher has issued his proclamation, is simply called one week earlier than it would have been in the ordinary course of events—the business of the State requiring special legislation. The Republicans of Maryland have issued a manifesto, through the gentlemen who were their candidates for electors in the late election, in which they strongly advise firmness and adhesion to the Republican principles. They entertain no fears for the ultimate safety of the Union. The statement made in our letter from Columbia, S. C., published yesterday morning, that a prominent New-York Captain has offered his services to Geo. Gist, with a large body of men, is repeated in our Baltimore dispatch this morning, on the strength of a telegram received in that city. There will doubtless be some curiosity to know who the "prominent New-York Captain" is. Everything remains quiet at the National Capital. All apprehension there appears to have died out. Meantime members of Congress are beginning to arrive and preparations for the approaching session will soon make the city busy.

An interesting account of the visit of the Chinese rebels to Shanghai is given by our correspondent in that city. On the 18th of August a large body of them appeared on the southern side, and were fired upon by the English Guards. They then passed round to the eastern suburb, which they occupied, and demanded admission at the eastern gate, which demand was answered with a shower of grape. Notwithstanding the unwelcome character of their reception, they made no belligerent demonstration against the city, their object seeming rather to propitiate the foreigners. From the 19th to the 22d they contented themselves with merely showing themselves before the walls, without firing a shot or making any effort to attack, when a message was sent to them stating that the Allies were in possession of the city, and would defend it. They answered that they had no quarrel with the foreigners, and subsequently withdrew entirely from the vicinity—intimating, however, that were they so disposed, they had a force sufficient to capture the place. The Allies seem to have behaved in the most unwarrantable manner in their defence of the city. Two of the suburbs were burned down by them, involving a great loss, not only to the Chinese but to foreign merchants, and the opportunity, of course, was availed of for murder and plunder.

By the latest official advices from Mexico received in Washington, we learn that the Liberal Government have as yet received no authentic information of the capture of Guadalajara, somewhat detailed accounts of which we have received from other sources. The latest correspondence of the New-Orleans *Picayune* also throws some doubt upon it. Miramon had left the Capital at the head of only two thousand men, one report said in the direction of San Luis Potosi, and another in the direction of Guanajuato. It is apparently rather a difficult matter to keep track of him. An attempt made by one of his Generals to plunder the British Consulate at San Luis, where $400,000 of the money taken from the *conducta* by Gen. Degollado had been deposited, was prevented by Gen. Alvarez. We receive a confirmation of the report that a new diplomatic movement was on foot, in which the Prussian, British, Spanish and American Ministers would act in conjunction. The retirement of the British Minister from the Capital is known to be permanent, as a part of his legation came in the steamship *Tennessee* to New-Orleans a few days ago.

Dispatches from Mr. Harris, our Minister in Japan, have been received at the State Department. He gives an account of the arrival home of the Japanese steamer *Candinamarrah*, which accompanied the Japanese Embassy to San Francisco. The commander of the steamer, accompanied by two Governors of Foreign Affairs, had called on Mr. Harris, by order of the Tycoon, to express the thanks of his Majesty for the friendly and cordial welcome with which the officers and men had been received in San Francisco, and particularly for the repairs of the steamer at Mare Island Navy-yard. The reports of the officers of the *Candinamarrah*, together with the letters received from the Embassy, containing full accounts of the reception at San Francisco, had produced a lively sensation, especially among the nobles, and it was believed that the most gratifying results would follow, more especially when the Embassy should reach home and give full accounts of all their experience in the United States.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., and Southampton on the 4th, arrived at this port last night. She sailed one day later than the *Canada*, and brings the second edition of the London *Times* of Saturday, in which we find telegrams from the seat of war, in Italy, containing some additional information relative to the movements of the belligerents. The Irish Papal Brigade had arrived at Queenstown, and were received with enthusiasm by their countrymen.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the entire day was occupied by the trial of Martin Halligan, for the murder of his wife, in August last. At a late hour last evening, when our reports came in, the Jury had not been able to agree. In the Court of General Sessions several cases of ordinary interest were disposed of. Thomas Norton, a receiver of stolen goods, was convicted on the testimony of the thieves from whom he received them. In the Common Pleas, before Judge Hilton, the Jury in the case of Cooper vs. the Mayor, &c., found a verdict of $750 for the plaintiff.

There was a feverish market for Stocks and an average fall of 2 per cent. yesterday. The Foreign Exchanges were also much depressed, and money, outside of Bank, advanced to 12 per cent. on mercantile paper, while on call to the Stock Brokers, there was a fair supply at 7 per cent., and the wants of the Street comparatively moderate.

Great difficulty was experienced in selling Sterling Exchange bills. Rates on freight advanced. These circumstances checked the export movement in Breadstuffs, and restricting the demand for the principal kinds, depressed prices. Cotton, also, was heavy and tending downward. Limited transactions were reported in Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Provisions, Fish, Hemp, and Spices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky. Nothing really new in other branches of trade.

The Question of Secession.

The idea of a Constitutional right in the States to secede from the Union, is an absurdity on its face; since it amounts in substance to a declaration that the people of a State are under no obligation to obey a law, if a majority of them were opposed to its enactment. The Constitution, thus interpreted, would be a mere rope of sand, and the laws passed in pursuance of its provisions would have no more authority than the resolutions of a public meeting. The Nullifiers of 1832 only claimed the right of resisting the enforcement of acts of Congress which are clearly unconstitutional, but the Secessionists of the present day insist upon an unqualified right of secession for any cause, or for no cause. They dislike Mr. Lincoln's politics, and without waiting to see whether he will invade their constitutional rights, they propose to secede from the Union, and invite their sister States of the South to follow their example.

We have already attempted to point out the unreasonableness of this doctrine, and the anarchy to which it must necessarily lead, in practice. But we at the same time have admitted the injustice and inexpediency of holding the States together by force. This is a confederacy of equal States, which entered into a union with the expectation of enjoying a reciprocity of rights and benefits. It was presumed that they would be gradually more and more assimilated to each other, and that they would be perpetually bound together in the bonds of friendship, rather than of force. If for any cause this beneficent purpose has failed; if the Union has ceased to be held together by the ties of interest and friendship, we confess our inability to see any good reason for its continuance. We have no doubts about the utility of the Union; and we are clearly of the opinion that the most disaffected of the States, South Carolina, has a deeper interest in its preservation than any other. We think so, for the reason that, owing to the nature of her population, she is the weakest and most helpless of the States. But we concede to her people the right to think otherwise. If they are generally and permanently impressed with the idea that they cannot enjoy an equality of rights in the Union, and that they are oppressed and injured by the Government which should protect and cherish them, we will not defend the right of the Federal Government to hold them in perpetuity as a conquered province.

But it is not the prerogative of a bare majority in a State—perhaps a transient majority—to change its allegiance, at pleasure. The Constitution of the United States is also a part of the Constitution of the several States; and to throw it off, therefore, all the checks and hindrances to immediate changes of the State Constitutions should be scrupulously respected. These provisions in the State Constitutions, regulating the manner in which amendments may be made, are various; but they generally require, as a preliminary step, the recommendation of the Legislature, which must be made by a two-thirds vote. This recommendation must be submitted to a popular vote, and if a majority of suffrages are given in its favor, the change takes place. It is certainly not asking too much of the States that these formalities shall be rigidly observed. In some of the States the process of amending the Constitution is still more complicated than that above described, in order to guard against the effects of sudden gusts of popular passion.

If these tests of the settled and permanent convictions of the Southern people are insisted upon, we doubt if any State except South Carolina, would vote itself out of the Union. In the recent elections the issue of Union or Disunion, in case of Lincoln's election, was presented in all the Southern States. The friends of Bell and of Douglas challenged the supporters of Breckinridge to meet them on it. In all the more Northern of these States the latter could not be goaded into the acceptance of the issue; while in South Carolina and the Gulf States it was accepted. In South Carolina, we are sorry to believe that a large majority of the people are in favor of secession. But in Georgia, it would seem that a decided majority voted against Breckinridge, and thus indicated their hostility to disunion. The same seems to have been the case in Alabama, and we doubt if Breckinridge has carried a State, unless it be Mississippi, by a majority of the popular vote.

Before the States are permitted to secede, the severest tests of public sentiment should be applied. The politicians of the secession school are great sticklers for the rights of minorities. They should therefore be compelled to respect the rights of the minorities among them who are anxious to continue in the Union. It is a maxim in the Chancery Courts that whoever demands equity must be compelled to do equity. There are oppressed minorities in the States as well as in the United States; and those who clamorously insist that the rights of the Federal minority shall be respected should be made to respect the rights of State minorities, whose acquiescence in the secession schemes it is proposed to secure by confiscation and death.

A Matter of Honor.—The conduct of the Federal officials in South Carolina and Georgia presents a singular question for casuists. It seems that public opinion in those chivalrous States can no longer tolerate the thought of subjection to the Federal Government; and by way of asserting their independence, all the officials whose business it is to collect the revenue, or to enforce the payment of debts due to Northern merchants, have been compelled to resign. But the Postmasters, it seems, although swearing allegiance, like the others, to the Federal Government, are advised to hold on to their offices. The reason for this toleration of Federal Postmasters may be explained by the fact that the tranmission of the mails through these States costs the Federal Government about three times as much as it derives from postage.

It is thus apparent, at last, that the intangible something, called honor, for which heroes have died, and about which poets and philosophers have written, has been reduced in the seceding States to a question of dollars and cents. The public spirit revolts at the idea of wearing the Federal yoke, in so far as it compels the payment of taxes and debts; but as a matter of temporary convenience, by which the fire-eaters may get their letters franked to them, at the expense of the United States treasury, the badge of servitude becomes light and easy.

The expense to the Government of transporting the mails through South Carolina and Georgia is about three times the amount of the receipts; and if their postmasters were all to resign, the two States could not supply themselves with equal postal facilities for less than three-quarters of a million dollars. A tax to this extent, in addition to the other burdens which the secession experiment will impose upon the people, might open the eyes of a great many to the folly and madness of the politicians. But the latter are too shrewd to apply the test to the pocket-nerve, until they shall have precipitated a revolution. It is to be deplored that there is not as much of sensitive honor among the preachers of treason as they lay claim. If they were really actuated by that sentiment, they would compel every Postmaster to throw up his place, at whatever cost to the public. But their inconsistency on this point shows a mercenary spirit, which we could never have looked for in men so full of honor.

The Fugitive Slave Law Again.

We beg our friends of the Baltimore *Exchange* to be a little more considerate. That paper betrays a lamentable lack of regard for the jealous sensitiveness of the *Evening Post*, when it speaks of the Times as a "leading Republican journal." As our amiable though rather bilious neighbor thinks we have "attached ourselves" to the Republican Party too recently to be entitled to any special attention, we could not think of accepting any such complimentary epithets as the *Exchange* bestows.

That able journal, however, thinks our suggestion that fugitive slaves should be *paid for* by the General Government, "significant." It may or may not be. If it were generally adopted by the people of the North, it would signify their earnest desire to meet all the constitutional demands of the South, even at a very considerable sacrifice to themselves. It would signify their willingness to do all in their power towards removing grounds of complaint and causes of hostility between the two sections of the country. We have very little expectation that it will be regarded with any general favor by the North—though we believe the Republicans much more likely to think well of it, than those who have claimed to be the special and exclusive champions of Southern rights.

The Baltimore *Exchange* discovers strong objections to the plan. Here is one of them:

> "One thing will at once strike the Southern reader, which is this, that as it is the North, and not the South, which asks to be released from the performance of a constitutional duty, *it is the North alone which should make the proposed compensation.* Upon the theory that the South already pays an undue share of the national revenue, the remuneration of the slaveholder, as the Times proposes, would still leave much the greater part of the loss of the fugitive slaves upon that section, and anyhow, by this mode of adjustment, *large part of it would fall upon those whom the framers of the Constitution intended to guard against all loss upon this account.*"

This objection comes a little too late. In direct opposition to the theory that it belonged *to the Northern States alone* to frame laws for the surrender of fugitive slaves, the South contended that the duty belonged to the Federal Government; and every law we have ever had upon this subject was framed expressly on this basis. The Fugitive Slave Law passed in 1850 and now in force—drawn by a Southern Senator, advocated by all Southern men and pressed daily, year after year, upon the North, requires the General Government, representing South and North alike, to assume the labor, trouble and expense of returning fugitive slaves. The cost of that operation,—which has sometimes exceeded $50,000 for a single slave, is paid by North and South in common;—and never, until now, have we ever heard any complaint on that score.

But the *Exchange* finds another flaw in the scheme:

> "We attach no great importance, however, to the proposition which does not touch the real question at issue. Will the people at the North never comprehend that their *Southern brethren do not regard this as a question merely of dollars and cents?* Do they never suspect that the extremely small loss from escape—which compared with the aggregate value of slaves, *is less than any other species of property, perhaps, is exposed to from the casualties which belong to each*—would be borne with cheerfulness, as it always was borne, so long as insult was not added to injury, and defiance to wrong? It must not be expected by the Times, that while the legislation of the State of New-York, with that of almost all the other Northern States, in the matter of fugitive slaves, remains on the statute book, that any pretence of respect, on their part, for the Constitutional rights of the South, will be listened to for a moment."

To begin with, the *Exchange* is mistaken on a point of fact;—there is no such legislation as it supposes on the statute-book of New-York. This State has never passed what is styled a "Personal Liberty bill." The attempt has been made once or twice,—but though vigorously supported by the *Evening Post*, and other journals quite as influential, it has never met with success.

In the next place it is worth while to note the admission that the per cent. of loss to which slave-property is exposed from this source is smaller than any other kind of property sustains from other casualties. This is unquestionably true—but it does not agree with the general tenor of Southern outcries on this subject. To judge by the current declamation one would suppose that the slaveholding interest had been irretrievably ruined by the refusal of the North to surrender fugitives.

And finally, with all due deference to the *Exchange*, we do regard this as mainly a question of dollars and cents to the South. It is a question of property. But if they insist on treating it as a matter of feeling,—then they must concede to us the same privilege. They must give some weight to the conscientious scruples,—and perhaps still more to the innate, unconquerable repugnance,—of every man at the North against seizing a fugitive panting for deliverance, and sending him back to a state of hopeless and perpetual slavery. There are "feelings" at the North, as well as at the South, on this subject;—and if the matter is to be settled on that basis, both must be taken into the account.

Possibly both parties may sooner or later find it best to set aside their feelings,—or rather to cease making it their main object to trample on the feelings of each other,—and to regard the question as one to be adjusted on the basis of dollars and cents. It is much easier to legislate for property than for feelings; and if anything practical is to be done, it must be done in this direction.

The *Exchange* concludes its comments thus:

> "That the Times begins to feel that a dangerous crisis in National affairs has at length been reached, is plainly manifested by its putting out this feeler; but that this proposal, even if it came from the undivided North, instead of a single journal, no matter of what ability and influence, *would be deemed satisfactory, it need not, for a moment, suppose.*"

We have not fallen into any such mistake. We don't suppose that anything would be "satisfactory" which should settle this matter and deprive the South of a grievance. They would probably reject any such proposition, no matter from what quarter it might come. But if the *Exchange* supposes they can ever secure *better* terms, or gain their object, whatever it may be, in any more effectual way, it will probably become wiser as it grows older.

Judge Douglas at the South.

Without the least inclination to under-estimate the eloquence of Judge Douglas, or the weight of his personal address, we cannot but think that he is putting himself to much needless trouble in the quantity and frequency of the speeches he is delivering in favor of the Union through certain portions of the Southern States. Perhaps it is that the eloquent ex-candidate for the Presidency does not as yet sufficiently realize the value of Dr. Faust's discovery. He will not understand that any paper, even of average Southern circulation, would place his thoughts eventually, and in permanent form, before a larger number of readers than could possibly be collected within sound of his voice. His speeches, unless he will insist on drugging the market with them, are matters of public interest, and as such are copied into other journals. But by his present course of talking incessantly, and talking everywhere, he is very seriously impairing his capacities for public usefulness, while utterly destroying that eagerness which a great portion of the American people have heretofore evinced to know and weigh his opinions.

That his motive in these Southern travels is a good one, we feel no inclination to question. We have only to protest, and chiefly for his own sake, against these intermittent but most violent attacks of speech which seem to overtake him at every railroad-station, and utterly to overmaster his judgment in every village. We do not want from one in his position brief personal appeals adapted to the character, education, and locality of a few score, or even a few hundred hearers. These are mere talks, not arguments; they are unworthy of the man, and only fritter away those energies which he has proved himself capable of putting forth in many critical emergencies. He has powers which we regret to see wasted in futile addresses, where they can do but little good; whereas, if he would prepare and mature one well-digested speech, setting forth his views in reference to the necessity of maintaining the Union, and deliver this as his final *pronunciamiento* or chart of policy, at some central point, he might then safely retire from the peripatetic oratorical *rôle*, and not allow himself to be again heard or seen of men until the next session of the Senate of the United States. This is the course which Webster or Clay would have pursued under like circumstances, and their example is worthy of imitation.

We can assure the gallant Senator that there is nothing invidious in this advice—no desire to prevent his accumulating any amount of capital he may be able to gather round him for the campaign of 1864. It is a wish, shared in common with all those in this City who were his friends in the late struggle, and who now begin to fear that he will soon have to go a-begging for an audience, if this incessant musketry-fire of small-talk be kept up. They rank him as amongst the heavy ordnance of the political battle-field. His orations, they think, should be parks of artillery, supplied with abundant ammunition of facts and handsomely served with all the appliances of logic. No pop-gun feats of his, however dexterous, can make up for the loss of dignity incurred in their performance; nor is it fitting that he should waste breath in setting the bar-room tenants of some Southern tavern agape with admiration and amazement, whose words, in their proper place and duly pondered, would be undoubtedly entitled to very wide attention.

In quelling the secession spirit of the Cotton States, we have no doubt that a politician of such shrewdness and experience must foresee an easy victory. He has been both the companion and combatant of the men who are now loudest in mouthing all the treasonable farago of disunion. Such as they are, he knows them thoroughly. Nothing of this do we say to diminish the appreciation of those efforts which Mr. Douglas is now putting forth against the secession conspirators. He has a foothold in the South which no Northern man of equally prominent station enjoys; and in bearding the lion in his den, and telling the Southern people to their faces those dangers into which their madcap politicians are rushing them, unquestionably deserves well of the country.

Nevertheless, let us suggest to him, as he values any prospects he may yet think he has four years from now, the good opinion of the public and the amount of telegraphic bills which Northern journals have to pay,—that he should at once abate the frequency and increase the thoughtfulness of his present political addresses. It will be better for his reputation, better for his lungs, and better for the patience of the public. Certainly, Judge Douglas should be above receiving any pleasure from the cheers of such handfuls or scores of men as rush out to greet him or stare at him upon the platforms of railroad stations. "Familiarity," as the proverb says, "breeds contempt;" and though we try to have faith that a Senator of the United States must be above reach of this proverb in its vulgar sense, one of the recent incidents attending the Southern tour of the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency should warn him not to expose himself too often or too promiscuously to the gaze and reach of vulgar crowds.

Our Court Rooms.—Any good deed of the Aldermen has peculiar claims to recognition. One such was recorded yesterday, in the shape of a resolution assigning to the Superior Court a suite of rooms in the brown-stone building at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets—apartments free from all the sanitary objections to which its present accommodations are subject. The change is important, not merely as affecting the health and longevity of suitors, jurors and barristers, but as rendering it physically possible for eminent legal talent to reconcile itself to the duties of the tribunal. The resignation of Judge Pierrepont was a forcible intimation that accomplished jurists cannot be expected to give in exchange for the meagre salaries attached to judicial positions health and life, as well as the thorough attainments which such positions exact. There is nothing of honor or reward in the service to repay the sacrifice.

It is noteworthy, in connection with this change, that to render it feasible, another Court, that of the General Sessions, has become a wanderer, and is to seek for accommodations. The Supreme Court is also obliged to confine itself to less commodious quarters. The time is evidently come when a new Hall for our City Courts is a necessity, no longer to be postponed for either political or economical considerations. In a short time, so rapid is the dispersion of the different law departments and public offices, it will be almost impossible for the public to find necessary places of public business; and quite out of the question for counsel to achieve that industrious day's labor, which, when all the Courts and offices are under the same roof, is within the range of possibility. Thus a most undesirable addition will be made to those law's delays, which now vex the souls of litigants insufferably. If the cost of a new building is the only ground of postponement, how great must be the wonder of strangers, who see with what cordial liberality we devote ten millions to adorn the City with a new Park; while we balk at the single million which would not only add to its embellishments, but remove a most shameful reproach from our public spirit?

The Third China War.

In addition to our own very interesting letter, which we publish this morning, we copy also from the special correspondence of the London *Times* a graphic description of the important battles that have recently taken place on the banks of the Pei-ho. The result, as every one anticipated, has been highly favorable to the Anglo-French arms. Though the Chinese fought with courage, skill and determination, they fought without the slightest chance of ultimate success against a splendidly appointed army, equipped with the greatest care, armed with the latest inventions of science, and composed of the *élite* of the French and English services.

The campaign was brief and decisive. On the 12th of August the Tartar troops were driven from their intrenched camps, and on the 21st of the same month the most important of the Taku forts was carried by assault. The remainder of the forts then capitulated, and the Allies became virtual possessors of the whole country as far as Tien-tsin. This is the immediate result of the victory; its more important consequences cannot be much longer delayed. It is probable that the Chinese have had fighting enough for the present, and that they will favor a recommencement of negotiations. These negotiations can only lead to one end. The Allies have proclaimed an ultimatum from which they will not recede, and the Emperor of China must either grant their demands or see Pekin occupied by a "barbarian" army. If he continues obstinate, his celestial eyes will soon be rudely opened to the fact that he is no longer safe in his own capital.

While we have never doubted the issue of a trial of strength between China and the two leading Powers of Europe, we have never ceased to doubt the wisdom of using force to compel an exclusive and barbarous people like the Chinese to abandon their policy, habits, and even instincts, for the benefit of commerce and civilization. The argument in favor of peaceful diplomacy is conclusive when it appears that a war like the one now being waged by the Allies will cost them thirty millions sterling. We all know, from experience, that the Chinese are faithless in their observance of treaty stipulations, and are utterly regardless of international law whenever it suits their temper to be so. For these national peculiarities there is, perhaps, no other remedy than to take swift reprisals for injuries inflicted. This we did, two years ago, at the Bogue forts. But it is quite a different matter to make war against an Empire in order to civilize it, or to endeavor, by force, to change a policy that is not merely pursued in every act of Government, but is interwoven in the character of the people themselves. The English and French Envoys, with an army of 20,000 men behind them, will wring from the Chinese Emperor all the concessions they demand. But the fact that these concessions have been obtained by force will not make the Chinese more kindly disposed toward their invaders in the future, or more faithful in their observance of treaty stipulations. The Chinese understand perfectly well that it costs a very great effort, even for nations like England and France, to send an army of 20,000 men to Peking; and if a year hence they wish to violate the treaty to which they are now compelled to subscribe, they will not be deterred by recollections of their defeat on the Pei-ho. Their national vanity will come to their aid and excite hopes of future successes,—and not altogether without reason, for their improvement in the art of war during the past year has drawn from both English and French officers the most marked expressions of surprise and admiration.

We have no cause to regret the course that the United States Government has pursued with regard to China. Our policy has been one of peace from first to last, and we have obtained all the concessions and the privileges that we demanded. Mr. Ward is in a position to arbitrate between the Western Powers on the one side, and the Emperor of China on the other; he is on terms of good understanding with all; and as the favored nation clause is in our treaty, no possible advantages can be obtained or conquered by the Allies that will not also accrue to America. We could not desire a more favorable position, for, in any and every event, we are bound to be the gainers.

Visit of the Albany Burgesses Corps to Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say one word in regard to the "unwise proceeding" of the Albany Burgesses Corps alluded to in your issue of the 15th inst.

Although the Burgesses have contemplated visiting Washington, on the occasion of the inauguration of the next President of the United States, it is not true, as announced, that a formal resolve has been adopted. If it had been, the corps doubt whether any lack of wisdom would have been shown. You are entirely out of the record when you say "it has never been usual for organized bodies of this kind to take any part in the inauguration ceremonies." In 1856 the Burgesses attended the inauguration of Buchanan, and met at Washington their military brethren from Massachusetts, New-York, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the meeting, instead of "leading to collision and strife," was the means of creating many friendships which have not since been disturbed.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that the corps, if present at the inauguration, will attend in the capacity of citizen soldiers of the Union, not as partisans, or as "Northern" or Southern men, and will not attend the inauguration of a *Republican* candidate, but of a President of the people. A majority of the corps, is, I believe, politically opposed to Mr. Lincoln, and voted against him at the late election. In doing as they have heretofore done, the members cannot see how "the announcement of their intention to go" can be construed to be "an implied menace," or "augment the hostility which is likely to greet the incoming Administration," as they sincerely hope that the corps and the Administration will each be left to "stand on its own bottom." Yours respectfully,

HALE KINGSLEY,

Albany, Nov. 15, 1860. Com. of A. B. C.

We publish this explanation with pleasure, as it relieves the proposed visit of what seemed to us, upon its first announcement, objectionable features. We need scarcely remind the gentlemen of the *corps* that public affairs wear just now an unusual aspect, and that a military visit to Washington to attend the inauguration, would very generally—especially at the South,—receive a very different interpretation from what would have been given to it at any other time. It seemed to us desirable to avoid anything which could be construed into a direct or implied defiance of those hot-heads at the South who have threatened to prevent Mr. Lincoln's inauguration by force. We think very many persons concurred with us in this matter, and we are confident they will also welcome the explanations which have now been made.

The Drift of the Current.

The general drift of Southern sentiment, so far as we can judge from the latest advices, is towards a convention of all the Slave-holding States. South Carolina seems obstinately opposed to such a course, but every other Southern State apparently favors it. In Virginia, and other Border States, particularly, the feeling is very strong, that if anything is to be done in this matter, it must be done by the united action of all the aggrieved parties. The most ardent Disunionists in Virginia,—even the Richmond *Examiner*,—denounce the scheme of allowing the Cotton States, or any one of them, to decide this issue for themselves. They claim a right to participate in all such counsels, and will not readily consent to be excluded.

Indeed there is a strong feeling of jealousy growing up among the Slaveholding States themselves. Their interests as among themselves are by no means identical,—although they have a common interest as against the North. This last leads them to unite in favor of secession,—but the former will render it impossible for them to agree upon the ways and means of effecting it. A Southern Convention will be indispensable to any action; Virginia and Kentucky will resist the separate secession of South Carolina as a direct blow aimed at them; and South Carolina will be compelled to go into a general Convention, whether she desires it or not. Indeed, as the question is one of common interest to all the Southern States, it is not easy to assign any reason why they should not thus take counsel together as to the proper course to be pursued.

Now we regard a Southern Convention as certain to increase the stability of the Union. In such a body the whole subject will be discussed on its merits; and such a discussion can have only one result. We are perfectly willing to intrust the fate of the Union to a Convention of intelligent delegates from all the Slaveholding States.

One point cannot have escaped attention in the action of the seceding States. *Not a single instance of resistance to the laws of the United States has yet been committed.* Amidst all the excitement and turmoil which are said to pervade the South, the Federal law has been closely and fastidiously obeyed. Special pains are taken to disclaim all thought of violating the laws of the Union. What does this mean? Is it prudence,—or deference to the distinction which Mr. Buchanan is understood to draw between secession and nullification?

It will be noted, too, that nothing whatever has been done even by South Carolina to prepare for that eventual nullification which alone can make secession a reality. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* without having taken a single step in this direction. No money was raised, no tax ordered, no loan authorized, no army provided. Nothing whatever was done but to call a Convention. This commits the State to nothing—decides nothing, and prepares for nothing. The same thing is true of the other States. Governors' Messages, Legislative resolutions, and public speeches, make up the whole of the Secession movement *thus far*.

These are all negative indications; but they are not without their value in forming an estimate of the tendency of events at the South.

Pacifying the South.

Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the extract from Ex-Mayor Swann's speech, in to-day's issue of your paper, I see he wishes a Convention held consisting of the Northern and Southern States for the settlement of the disturbing question of Slavery, propounding several questions, among which the following appears, viz:

"The equal right of the South to a full participation in the occupancy of the Territories."

Now, Mr. Editor, will you please suggest, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, the propriety of *submitting the settlement of that question to the popular vote*, and the Territories to be governed by the decision of the majority, thereby healing the wounds said to have been inflicted on the South by the election of Lincoln, as I think the same is the only way of satisfying the South and leaving Slavery where it is. Yours respectfully.

We beg to inform our correspondent that this is precisely the question which has just been submitted to the people, and decided by the election of Lincoln. The increase and extension of Slavery,—or its restriction and exclusion from new Territories, was the alternative submitted to the popular vote. And the cause of the present disturbance at the South lies in the fact that the South was beaten on that issue. They would doubtless like to have it voted on again,—but it would be with the understanding that they would abide by the popular decision, if it happened to be in their favor—but not otherwise. We see no necessity for repeating that experiment.

A Close Contest—The City Canvass.—The progress of the Board of Canvassers is watched with an interest only second to that attending the election. With reference to two seats in Congress, two or three seats in the Assembly, the Registership and the Supervisorship, the votes which apparently elected Republicans are perilously close, and a variation of a very few figures in the returns from the several election districts may turn the scale in favor of the opposite candidates. Such variations are found to occur with unusual and alarming frequency, in one case unseating a Republican Assemblyman, supposed to be safely elected.

It is of course quite possible that either of the two Republican Congressmen whose majorities are so slender, may have a taste of the same ill fortune; and in the hope that Judge White may yet lose his seat on the bench of the Superior Court, and that Mr. Keyser may be disturbed in his possession of the Registership, the Democracy are sedulous in their attendance upon the investigations of the Board. Whether fortunately or unfortunately, the Board is strong in its Democratic partialities; a bent which may not pervert it from the desire to administer justice, but which may imperceptibly give justice a partisan leaning. Where errors are so possible, and slight errors so pregnant with momentous consequences, the temptation to connive at them is almost too strong for the political side of human nature. The report of the Board will be awaited as if it were a sealed codicil, which may after all defeat the popular will.

Questionable.—The Art-Critic of a cotemporary speaks in most exalted terms of the success which has attended an eminent "animal painter" in finishing a group of buffaloes. There is a charming ambiguity about the announcement. In the Western wilds there dwelleth an animal known in the local idiom as "painter," the which is eminent for voracity; yet it is questionable even that eminent animal painter, could "finish" a group of buffaloes in the brief space alloted for the performance by the Arch Art-Critic. Or, it may be, that by animal painter, the A. C. of our contemporary alludes to the artistic REYNARD, who is noted for carrying a "brush," and dealing in sly effects. Had it been a group of poultry finished, the latter inference would be irresistible.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Advices from Mexico—The Reported Capture of Guadalajara not Confirmed—Dispatches from Japan—What the Japanese Think of the United States, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

Official advices from Mexico state that the Liberal Government had received no official information of the taking of Guadalajara. Gen. MARQUEZ had left Guanajuato for Guadalajara. The Liberal forces which had been in Guanajuato, under Gen. QUIJANO, had retired to Tepatitlan, to offer battle to Gen. MARQUEZ. Gen. ORTEGA sent some Guadalajara 3,000 men, under Gen. ECHEGARAY, to help QUIJANO. It is said that ORTEGA had received from shells, and was preparing to bombard the Convent of San Francisco, to which CASTILLO had been reduced. Gen. MIRAMON was about leaving Mexico with 2,000 men, some say for San Luis, but others say for Guanajuato. Gen. ALVAREZ defeated the Reactionist AGREDA, in his attempt to plunder the British Consulate at San Luis of $400,000, taken from a *conducta* and deposited there by Gen. DEGOLLADO.

The present British Minister in Central America succeeds Mr. MATTHEWS in Mexico, and will join in the mediation to arrest civil war. The Ministers are directed to meet at Jalapa.

There is nothing official known here relative to a Spanish Protectorate in Saint Domingo.

Señor ALVAREZ, editor of *Le Cronica*, of New-York, is now on a visit to Washington.

Sixty days' leave of absence has been granted to Capt. TIDBALL, Tenth Infantry, on account of his health, with leave to apply for ten months' extension. The leave to Col. WINDER is extended six months, for the benefit of his health. The leave to Capt. GARLAND is extended to the 28th February next, that to Lieut. HIGHT until May 31st, and that to Lieut. THOMPSON three months.

An animated contest is going on between New-York and Boston, as to which will get the contract for furnishing supplies for the United States Marines.

The act of Congress, June 14, 1860, is seriously embarrassing the action of the General Land Office, so far as the Private Land Claims in California are concerned. This act requires all surveys of private claims in that State, to be advertised for four successive weeks, in order to give contestants an opportunity to file objections. In a late decree of the United States District Court, for the Northern District of California, it is ordered that all surveys shall be thus advertised, including those already made and returned to the General Land Office. The result is here, that no patents can issue to claimants until the Office is notified, in each case, that publication has been made according to this judicial order. Hundreds of patents are therefore indefinitely suspended in the office.

This act, which was prepared by the Federal Judge himself, is very objectionable in another point of view. It makes the decree of the Court final as to the survey, and directs patent to issue. The General Land-office, in its subsequent examination of the claim and survey, discovers palpable errors. What is to be done? For instance: in a late case the Court decreed a private claimant six leagues of land, and the officer here ascertained that the claim itself was for only four leagues—a difference of only about ten thousand acres. Could the President be called on by the Commissioner of Public Lands to sign a patent containing such a blunder? Most assuredly not; and the papers were returned to the Court in California, with a statement of the error. The decree may be changed; but if not, no patent will issue.

But this transfer of the control of the land claims from the General Land-office to the Federal Judiciary of California would, in the event of a corrupt Judge being on the Bench, be a source of great temptation to fraud and speculation. It is understood Commissioner WILSON will, in his annual report, which is now nearly completed, urge the prompt repeal of the obnoxious law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

The State Department has received advices from Minister HARRIS, of the 5th of July. He states that the Japanese steamer *Candinamarrah* had arrived at Jeddo, from San Francisco, and on the return voyage was navigated by Japanese alone. This, he says, "Is the first instance in which a vessel conducted solely by Asiatics successfully crossed the great North Pacific Ocean, and strikingly proves the Japanese to be so capable of improvement that they might soon place themselves at the head of Oriental enterprise, if allowed freely to cultivate the great powers they possess. The Commander of the steamer, with two Governors for Foreign Affairs, had called on Mr. HARRIS, saying they came by command of the Tycoon, and were directed to express to him His Majesty's sincere thanks for the friendly and cordial manner in which the commander and officers of his steamer were received by the authorities and people of San Francisco. They were directed to thank him particularly for the complete repairs of the steamer at Mare Island Navy-yard, and express the deep sense His Majesty entertained of the kindness and courtesy of Capt. CUNNINGHAM, commander of the yard. The reports of the officers of the *Candinamarrah*, and letters received from the Embassy, with full accounts of the reception at San Francisco, and the kindness shown them by all classes of our people, have produced a lively sensation especially among the nobles, heretofore opposed to the treaty of Yeddo. One of the officials naively remarked to Mr. HARRIS, "We did not believe you when you told us of the friendly feelings of your country for us, but we now see that all you said was true." Mr. HARRIS is of the opinion that when the Ambassadors return to Japan; relate their reception by the President; repeat their large experience in the States; and when they state what they have seen of the greatness and prosperity of our country, it will have an important effect on the minds of the recalcitrant nobles, and lead to a better state of feeling on their part toward us, and toward the intercourse of foreign nations.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Mr. BROWNE was about to retire from the editorship of the *Constitution*, or that its publication is soon to be suspended.

Election Returns.

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, Nov. 16.

The *Gazette* has returns from all the State but Logan and Webster Counties. BELL over BRECKINRIDGE, 446.

THE VOTE OF TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 16.

Returns indicate that the State has gone for BRECKINRIDGE by 4,000 majority.

THE VOTE OF ALABAMA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Mobile *Mercury* claims Alabama for BRECKINRIDGE by 11,000 majority.

Burning of a Railway Station-house.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Station-house at Crestline was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad's loss is $15,000; Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Road, $500; American Express Company, $500; Telegraph Company, $150.

The Nantucket Telegraph Line.

EDGARTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Telegraphic communication with Nantucket, which has been interrupted for some days, is resumed.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 15.

CALVIN FLETCHER, one of the poineer merchants of this city, died yesterday afternoon of disease of the heart.

—Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, while returning from the southern part of his diocese on Monday evening last, met with a severe fall, and fractured his knee-pan. He will be confined to his bed for several weeks, and has been obliged to recall his appointments.

—Already stories are in circulation to the effect that Mr. William Brown is about to abandon to its fate the *Constitution*, the Washington newspaper of that name.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEUTONIA.

Additional European News.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Hamburgh on the 1st inst., and Southampton on the 4th, arrived at this port last night. We find in the Evening Edition of the London *Times* of Saturday the following telegrams:

GAETA, Friday, Oct. 26.

Gaëta and its vicinity have quite a martial aspect. Between the barren mountains and the sea runs a road where there are a few thinly-inhabited villages. At present that road and those villages swarm with soldiers. The theatre of war is gradually approaching us; the distance to Capua is about 54 kilometres. The river Garigliano, which runs through the plain between this and Capua, is about 30 yards broad, where it divides the road; it is a sluggish stream of no great depth; the left bank is flat; the right bank is somewhat steep, and more capable of defence. The Neapolitans have a camp there of from 3,000 to 4,000 men; they have commenced erecting a *tête-du-pont* and some unimportant earthworks.

Between the Garigliano and Gaëta, on the seashore, is the town of Mola, in the very Bay of Gaëta. Here there are some 1,000 troops. In Gaëta there is a numerous artillery, 600 guns, all the artillery dépôts, a battalion of Chasseurs, the Swiss veterans, 1,500 sailors, hussars, dragoons, and miscellaneous troops.

As France does not recognize the blockade of the place, King FRANCIS II. may quietly remain here till he has no more money to pay the troops. He still possesses an army of 50,000 men eager to fight, and volunteers continually join.

The King holds reviews, shows himself, and endeavors to inspire confidence, but he is no soldier, and is surrounded by inefficient officers. In the Neapolitan army rank goes by seniority. The Commander-in-Chief is Marshal RITUCCI, whose energy and skill do not respond to his good will. The same may be said of the generals. The officers generally are intelligent.

The Neapolitan soldiers will in all probability be badly led, badly placed, badly engaged. As on the 1st October, they will fight well, but this time they will have to compete against the regular Piedmontese troops, who will take advantage of every fault.

OCTOBER 27.

The day before yesterday the Royalist army received the order to beat a retreat; during the night it took up position on this side of the Garigliano, after a sharp artillery engagement between its rear guard and the Piedmontese vanguard, which had passed Sessa. Thus the struggle is come to the Bay of Gaeta. In Capua were left 6,000 men and artillery. Behind the river there are already 20,000 men, who can be reinforced by the garrisons of Mola and of Gaeta. The bridge is being destroyed, and the barricades thrown up in front of Mola.

The army still hopes that there will be some foreign intervention; it is confident, chafes at being ordered to retreat, and complains of not being well commanded. There is a certain want of order visible. The commissariat is no longer regular in its supplies, and camp utensils are wanting; but this might happen anywhere. At the present moment no serious defence can be made, except behind the walls of Gaëta, and there, with the sea open, the Royalists may hold out for a long time.

To-day six Sardinian steamers came to shell the only road of communication which, following continuously the sea-side, joins Gaëta with the Garigliano. At the same moment the *Redoubtable* came in from Beyrout. She was signaled to place herself across the road, while the *Saint-Louis* cleared decks for action, and performed the same manœuvre. A Sardinian officer came to take the orders of Admiral Barbier de Tinan, and conveyed them to the commander of his division, which immediately sailed again for Naples.

ARRIVAL HOME OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *Dee*, from Havre, with the Irish Brigade on board, arrived here this morning. Their reception was of the most enthusiastic kind.

Italian Policy of Great Britain.

The following dispatch has been addressed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Turin:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 23, 1860.

SIR: It appears that the late proceedings of the King of Sardinia have been strongly disapproved of by several of the principal Courts of Europe.

The Emperor of the French, on hearing of the invasion of the Papal States by the army of Gen. CIALDINI, withdrew his minister from Turin, expressing at the same time the opinion of the Imperial Government in condemnation of the invasian of the Roman territory. The Emperor of Russia has, we are told, declared in strong terms his indignation at the entrance of the army of the King of Sardinia into the Neapolitan territory, and has withdrawn his entire mission from Turin. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure, but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian Minister from Turin.

After these diplomatic acts it would scarcely be just to Italy or respectful to the other Great Powers of Europe were the Government of Her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion.

In so doing, however, Her Majesty's Government have no intention to raise a dispute upon the reasons which have been given in the name of the King of Sardinia for the invasion of the Roman and Neapolitan States. Whether or no the Pope was justified in defending his authority by means of foreign levies; whether the King of the Two Sicilies, while still maintaining his flag at Capua and Gaeta, can be said to have abdicated, are not the arguments upon which Her Majesty's Government propose to dilate.

The large questions which appear to them to be at issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from Governments with which they were discontented? And was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States? There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States to join willingly in the subversion of their Governments. The first of these was, that the Government of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

The second motive was, that a conviction had spread since the year 1849, that the only manner in which Italians could secure their independence of foreign control was by forming one strong government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of CHARLES ALBERT in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of VICTOR EMANUEL with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

Looking at the question in this view, her Majesty's Government must admit that *the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.*

That eminent jurist VATTEL, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange, when he invaded England and overturned the throne of JAMES II., says: "The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice, for when a people for good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties."

Therefore, according to VATTEL, the question resolves itself into this—Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their Governments for good reasons?

Upon this grave matter her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question *are themselves the best judges of their own affairs.* Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former Governments; *her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them.* There remains, however, a question of fact. It is asserted by the partisans of the fallen Governments, that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the kingdom of Napes to the dynasty of FRANCIS II., but that Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers have, by force and intrigue, subverted the thrones of those Sovereigns.

It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events which we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the two Sicilies possessed the love of their people. How was it, one must ask, that the Pope found it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon foreign mercenaries? How did it happen, again, that GARIBALDI conquered nearly all Sicily with 2,000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5,000? How but from the universal disaffection of the people of the Two Sicilies? Neither can it be said that this testimony of the popular will was capricious or causeless. Forty years ago the Neapolitan people made an attempt, regularly and temperately, to reform their Government under the reigning dynasty. The Powers of Europe, assembled at Laybach, resolved, with the exception of England, to put down this attempt by force. It was put down, and a large foreign army was left in the Two Sicilies to maintain social order. In 1848 the Neapolitan people again attempted to secure liberty under the Bourbon dynasty; but their best patriots atoned by an imprisonment of ten years for the offence of endeavoring to free their country. What wonder, then, that in 1860 the Neapolitans, mistrustful and resentful, should throw off the Bourbons, as in 1688 England had thrown off the Stuarts? It must be admitted undoubtedly that the severance of the ties which bind together a Sovereign and his subjects is in itself a misfortune. Notions of allegiance become confused, the succession of the throne is disputed, adverse parties threaten the peace of society, rights and pretensions are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of the State. Yet it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the Italian revolution has been conducted with singular temper and forbearance. The subversion of existing power has not been followed, as is too often the case, by an outbreak of popular vengeance. The extreme views of democrats have nowhere prevailed. Public opinion has checked the excesses of the public triumph. The venerated forms of constitutional monarchy have been associated with the name of a prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty.

Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, *her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia.* Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe. I have, &c., (Signed)

J. RUSSELL.

P. S.—You are at liberty to give a copy of this dispatch to Count CAVOUR.

To Sir JAMES HUDSON, &c., &c.

FROM MEXICO.

Condition of the Country—Reported Defeat of the Liberals.

Extract from a Letter, dated

MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

I left New-Orleans on the 15th of Oct. and Vera Cruz on the 20th, and arrived here safe and sound, having been robbed once, and that in the outskirts of this city.

The country is in a worse state than here, and we have just received news of the complete defeat of the Liberals, who, under GONZALES ORTEGA, and amounting to 18,000 men, were attacking Guadalajara.

It was to give a death-blow to MIRAMON that these rascals robbed the *Conducta* of San Luis ($1,200,000) and now it appears they have completely routed and dispersed the combined forces of CASTILLO, MARQUEZ and CAJIN, who had not one third of their numbers.

Apropos of the *Conducta*. Through the influence of the British Minister, all the funds pertaining to British subjects *were ordered to be returned and have been restored*; whilst those belonging to the citizens of all other nations were appropriated to the public use and for the express purpose of carrying on the war. This extraordinary measure, however favorable for some of us, only aggravates, in my opinion, the gross injury that has been inflicted on the general commerce of the country, and makes it the more imperative on the Governments of the parties who have been losers by this confiscation, to demand instant reparation. Mexico and Spain will of course do so, perhaps Prussia and Brother Jonathan ought to do it, if only for decency's sake.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE REPORTED CAPURE OF GUADALAJARA—THE NEW DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT, ETC.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 11.

The U. S. mail steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. FORBES, before reported below, from Vera Cruz, the 7th inst., reached her wharf at an early hour yesterday afternoon. She left the following vessels of War at Vera Cruz: The U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. PENDERGAST, flag-ship; the steamship *Pocahontas*, Capt. HAZARD; ship *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS; and the ship *Supply*, Capt. WALKER. Also the French brig *Mercure*, and the Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, *Petronila* and *Blasco de Garay*.

The U. S. steamer *Pawnee* sailed for Tampico on the 3d inst. We understand she is charged with a special mission in reference to such portions of the specie *conducta* lately seized by Gen. DEGOLLADO as belonged to American citizens.

The British steamer *Valorous*, Capt. ALDHAM, was daily expected at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

Our latest news from the interior, received here, is to the 30th ult., from the City of Mexico, and the 17th from Guadalajara. Gen. MARQUEZ, MIRAMON'S Commander-in-Chief, was then within four days' march of the scene of action. Here at Vera Cruz we have had a change of Ministry, and the British Legation has left the capital for Jalapa. A portion of them go home in to-day's steamer. Mr. LA SERE has also secured an extension of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's grant. This is a summary of our general news. The following are the particulars:

An express reached here last night by the British extraordinary. Nothing new has transpired near or at the all-absorbing point, Guadalajara, except that reliable persons from Mexico think the place has been taken, but fears are expressed by most well-wishers of the Liberal cause, that Gen. MARQUEZ will have time to do his utmost to prevent a victory on the part of the besieged Liberal forces in command of Gen. ORTEGA.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

The English extraordinary arrived last night direct from the capital. It does not bring confirmation in full of reports we have had, but the news is nevertheless of considerable importance. Guadalajara has not yet surrendered, but the besieged were reduced to the last extremity, and it was believed the city would soon fall into the hands of the Constitutionalists.

From Mexico it is stated that MIRAMON was convinced that affairs could not go on thus much longer, and was disposed to give up the command. With this object a meeting of prominent citizens had been called, at which a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration. In this connection it is stated that ROBLES is intriguing for the Presidency. ***

The above letters are the latest and most direct, and we consider them reliable. Neither of the reports we have received by way of Havana, of the capture of the city of Guadalajara, or the raising of the siege, are therefore correct. Our letters are also equally silent, both as regards the reported death of Gen. CASTILLO and the springing of a fatal mine upon the Constitutionalists.

A private letter from Vera Cruz says: "It is reported that a new diplomatic movement is on foot. At all events Mr. MCLANE is going up to Jalapa, where he is to meet WAGNER, the Prussian Minister, MATHEWS, the British, and PACHECO, the Spanish." The retirement of the British representative is permanent, and a portion of the Legation came on by the *Tennessee*, homeward bound.

In his letter demanding his passports, moreover, Mr. MATHEWS says that "the Government of Her Majesty will not consent to a renewal of her relations with Mexico, as a civilized nation, until it sees an order of things established therein which promises a stable Government or a provisional arrangement looking to the same result."

In the meantime, Mr. MATHEWS will continue to reside at Jalapa.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the United States Ship Savannah.

The United States ship *Savannah* arrived off the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, twenty-eight days from Vera Cruz, having left there at 6 A. M. on the 19th October. She had very light and unfavorable winds until reaching the latitude of Charleston, S. C., when the wind shifted to the southward and eastward, and from thence almost immediately round to the westward and northward, blowing for several days a succession of strong gales, at times quite heavy.

Flag-Officer JARVIS was relieved by Capt. PENDERGAST, who hoisted his flag on board the *Powhatan* shortly after the departure of the *Savannah*.

Perhaps the most important service rendered by Flag-Officer JARVIS, his officers and crew during their long absence, was the capture of the celebrated fillibustering expedition of MARIN, which, our readers will remember, was fitted out at Havana, and destined to coöperate with MIRAMON in his land attack on the city of Vera Cruz.

On the 6th inst., 9½ P. M., when in lat. 29° 34′ 40″ N., and long. 80° 06′ W., St. Augustine, Fla., bearing W. N. W., distant about 85 miles, a bright and large light was seen to the southward and eastward, having the appearance of a burning object. The *Savannah's* course was altered, and she stood towards it, but being nearly calm and continuing so for some hours, the cause could not be ascertained. If a burning ship, there were several vessels in that direction. [This was, doubtless, the burning American cotton-loaded ship *China*, whose officers and crew were fortunately rescued by the bark *Ocean Guide*, near her at the time. The steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. SCHUFELDT, from Havana, also went to her assistance, and brought to this port the officers and crew, who were transferred from the *Ocean Guide*.]—ED. TIMES.

We annex a *resumé* of the *Savannah's* cruise.

The *Savannah* was put into commission at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, July 22, 1858, and sailed Aug. 4, for San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, where she arrived on the 26th of the same month. She remained at San Juan, (with the exception of a short cruise to Coru Island,) until Jan. 28, 1859, when she left for Aspinwall, which place she reached on Feb. 1. On the 14th of the same month she proceeded to Vera Cruz, under orders from the Navy Department, to be placed at the disposal of Mr. MCLANE, our Minister to Mexico. May 19 following, she went to Pensacola for provisions and change of air, her officers and crew being greatly debilitated by the climate on the Central American and Mexican coasts. At Pensacola, it was recommended by medical officers that the *Savannah* should go northward, and on June 15, by order of the Department, she proceeded to Boston, for the purpose of affording the much-needed relaxation and change of climate to her officers and crew. She arrived at Boston July 1, and left there on Aug. 20, direct for Vera Cruz, which she reached Sept. 29, and where she has been continually kept (with the exception of four or five short visits to Pensacola, for provisions and stores,) until Oct. 19, 1860, when her officers and crew most joyously took leave of Vera Cruz.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Flag-Officer JOSEPH R. JARVIS, late Commanding Home Squadron; John L. Worden, First Lieutenant; Joel S. Kennard, Second Lieutenant; Robert M. McArann, Third Lieutenant; John Irwin, Fourth Lieutenant; Thomas P. Pelot, Fifth Lieutenant; Lewis H. Minor, Fleet Surgeon; Benjamin J. Cahoone Paymaster; Le Roy Fitch, Master; Andrew J. Hayes Marine Officer; William E. Tayly, Assistant Surgeon; Charles A. Bragdon, Boatswain; Charles Moran, Gunner; Charles Bordman, Carpenter; Lewi Rogers, Sailmaker; James H. Ritchie, Paymaster's Clerk.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Fathers and Mothers, bring your Boys to the Great Ready-made Clothing Establishment, DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway. MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Furs retailed at wholesale prices at Genin's, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500, Broadway.

Mink Furs retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

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Are this season presenting many
NEW AND SPECIAL STYLES
OF
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Including unique and dashing overcoats, with and without capes, new fashions in business and traveling suits, and novelties in dress and undress clothing of every description. Those who desire to combine the
ACME OF ELEGANCE
with the
SUPERLATIVE OF CHEAPNESS,
will find both at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
And No. 214 Broadway.

68 AND 70 **Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap** 68 AND 70

MADE IN FIVE MINUTES,
By simply dissolving one pound of
"B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"
in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water.
"No grease is required."
N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.

68 AND 70 68 AND 70

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
PRICE REDUCED FULL 25 PER CENT.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Health is Wealth, and Sickness Poverty Indeed.—Read and see if Dr. Ayer's Medicines do not do something to enrich mankind:

CHICAGO, 12th November, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER—*Respected Sir*: I should be wanting in common gratitude if I did not acknowledge to you what your skill, or more accurately your Extract of Sarsaparilla, has done for my wife. She has been for some years afflicted with a humor, which comes out upon her skin in the Autumn and Winter with such insufferable itching, as to render life almost intolerable. It has never failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before Spring, or to at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence. By the advice of our celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Kimball, I gave her your Sarsaparilla. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than we had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured, but still continues taking the Sarsaparilla to insure a complete expulsion of the disease from the system. Yours, respectfully, BENJ. CARTER.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

No Secession!
THE UNION TO BE PERPETUATED!
Reliable information from the South states that the
PANIC IS SUBSIDING,
and that there is to be no secession.
STOCKS AND SECURITIES
HAVE RISEN
correspondingly. The fact that
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINE,
at the middle of this week, was
REDUCED 25 PER CENT. IN PRICE,
is supposed to have had its influence in determining this result.
The Grover & Baker Machine is a thoroughly
NATIONAL MACHINE.
It KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH,
NO EAST AND NO WEST,
But it keeps
STITCH
to the music of the Union.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Mammoth Report of the Winter Fashions.—Ladies who consult neatness and fashionable elegance will find in No. 2 of MME. DEMOREST'S REPORT, now ready, all the interesting questions answered. 8 quarto pages, 40 engravings, with other great improvements. Only 5 cents. Sold everywhere.

Croup! Croup!! This awful complaint is immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. No family, who value the lives of their children, should be without a bottle in the house. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$40 Parker Sewing Machines. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Travelers! Drive Direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

Great Rush for Boys' and Children's Cape OVERCOATS, FROCK COATS, JACKETS, PANTS, &c.—An extra large and beautiful stock at very low prices, at OAK HALL, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

Water-proof Boots and Gaiters, of fine and durable materials. No. 188 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st. LORIN BROOKS & SON. Established 1829.

What Did they Cost? Only $12 for the Suit! at GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs—At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, south-west corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Children's Furs retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—WILLETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, Jr., D. D., CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN to HARRIET BRONSON, daughter of the late Marinus Willett, M. D.

BURDETT—LEWIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the N. P. Church, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. GEO. F. BURDETT to Miss CARRIE A., daughter of Thos. M. Lewis, Esq., all of this City.

HUTCHINSON—SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN W. HUTCHINSON to GERTRUDE A. SCOTT, both of Brooklyn.

HARRIS—PEPPERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Ira R. Steward, Mr. GEO. W. HARRIS to Miss MARY F. PEPPERS.

WYLIE—DALLY.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry A. Betts, ROBERT J. WYLIE, of New-York City, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel Dally, Esq., of Woodbridge, N. J.

HERBERT—WEEKS.—In Summerfield M. E. Church, on Thursday, Nov. 15, Mr. WILBUR F. HERBERT to Miss AMELIA WEEKS, daughter of Jotham Weeks, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BANCKER—HUFF.—In Somerville, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. J. Mesick, WM. D. BANCKER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss JERSEY A. HUFF, of Somerville.

WALLACE—BAILEY.—In Newbury, Vt., on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. H. A. Burton, Rev. CHARLES C. WALLACE, of Perth Amboy, N. J., to Miss MARY S., youngest daughter of the late Abner Bailey, Esq., of Newbury, Vt.

DIED.

CHRISTIE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 16, of diphtheria, AGNES BURCHARD, only daughter of William H. and Christiana Christie, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Her remains will be taken this (Saturday) morning, to the country for interment.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, of convulsions, LUDLOW V., only child of L. V. and Kate E. Clark, aged 1 year, 1 month and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 68 7th-av., to-morrow, (Sunday,) Nov. 18, at 9 o'clock A. M.

HOBBY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, ROSWELL L. HOBBY, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, PETER STUYVESANT, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Marks Church, in the Bowery, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

SMYTH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMYTH, relict of the late Thomas M. Smyth.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law, James Kelly, also of her nephews, John J. Kelly and James Furey, are requested to attend her funeral, from No. 44 West 34th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, of disease of the heart, Mrs. JANE D. SARSFIELD, wife of Capt. Edward Young, in the 54th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Saturday morning.

Charleston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

GOLDSMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 16, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA GOLDSMITH, wife of the late Capt. Egbert Goldsmith, in the 49th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Cutchogue, L. I., for interment.

MEEHAN.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, of scarlet fever, JANE MARY, youngest child, of Patrick J. and Jane Mary Meehan, aged 13 months and 5 days.

Her remains will be taken for interment to Calvary Cemetery, at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, Nelson-st., (fourth house west of Court-st.,) South Brooklyn.

HAIGHT.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Nov. 16, EVELINE D., youngest daughter of John B. and Eveline D. Haight, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 178 Grand-st.

JANES.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, after a short illness, ALBERT LE CANN, son of Joseph and Sarah A. Janes, aged 6 years and 6 months.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

OCT. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 547, Nov. 16, 1860.

51, 27, 70, 72, 13, 54, 21, 53, 9, 22, 5, 43, 48.

Class No. 548, Nov. 16, 1860.

35, 68, 54, 60, 38, 16, 24, 57, 19, 52, 24, 40, 1.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 16, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PURIFYING THE BLOOD BY PURGATION

Cannot be fully appreciated, save by those who have experienced its effects in serious sickness. If every one sick would use the
VEGETABLE AND INNOCENT PILLS
OF DR. BRANDRETH,
This happy knowledge would in each case be confirmed, and the AVERAGE HEALTH of the community largely increased.
DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
and No. 4 Union-Square.
Price, 25 cents per box.

THE WAY TO WEALTH.

Buy only what you want. Be sure and choose the best; and above all things, eat no unwholesome food. Avoid all the adulterated compounds of Saleratus in the market, which are a slow poison. JAMES PYLE'S Dietetic Saleratus is pure and wholesome, and perfectly safe. Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

FALL AND WINTER.

For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
FIRST LECTURE THIS SEASON!
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
FIRST LECTURE THIS SEASON!
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
FIRST LECTURE THIS SEASON!
IN NEW-YORK,
OCCURS AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.
THE LECTURE A NEW ONE.
THE LECTURE A NEW ONE.

Tickets of admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 and Lecture to commence at 8 P. M.
Procure your tickets at the door, at the Merchants' Hotel, Astor House, Sheldon & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st., and at Adams & Spencer's, No. 281 Grand-st.

GO AND HEAR
JOHN B. GOUGH,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
At the Cooper Institute.
Admittance 25 cents.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SEND TO all who wish it (Free) the recipe and full directions for using his
OPAL BALM,
For the removal of Blotches, Pimples, Freckles, &c., from the face. Also, PELATREAUS STIMULATING ONGUENT, that is warranted to bring out a full set of WHISKERS in from four to eight weeks. Apply to or address THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

NEW BOOKS.

READY TO-DAY AT ALL THE BOOK-STORES.
THE NEW EDITION OF
ABOUT'S GREAT ROMANCE,
THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Of one hundred reviews, since publication, embracing all the leading journals of the country, NOT ONE has mentioned it in any other way than as
THE MOST REMARKABLE AND VALUABLE ISSUE OF THE SEASON,
A story of thrilling interest, written in a style so brilliant with wit, that the entranced reader will hardly be able or desire to break the charm till "The End" is reached.

PRICE $1.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 161 Washington-st., opposite Milk-st.

FRESH BOOKS.
SHELDON & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.
Publish, Saturday, Nov. 17,

I.

A new book, by
JACOB ABBOTT,
THE ORKNEY ISLANDS,
being the third volume of
The Florence Stories.
By JACOB ABBOTT, author of the "Rollo Books," "American Histories," &c., &c.
With seven illustrations, from drawings by H. W. HERRICK, after the author's sketches.
Price 60 cents.
1 vol., 16mo.

From the Boston Journal.
Mr. Abbott is always an entertaining writer for the young.

II.

CLAIBORNE.
(Vol. 3 of the Oakland Stories.)
By GEO. B. TAYLOR.
With illustrations after designs by H. W. HERRICK.
1 vol., 16mo. Price 50 cents.
The previous volumes were Kenny and Cousin Guy.

Just received,
BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.
By Rev. J. C. FLETCHER and C. P. KIDDER.
1 vol., 8vo., profusely illustrated. Price $3.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

I.

GUESSES AT TRUTH.
BY TWO BROTHERS.
From the Fifth London Edition, and containing a Fine New Steel Portrait of Archdeacon Hare.
1 volume. Price $1 50.

II.

LAKE HOUSE.
BY FANNY LEWALD.
Translated from the German by NATHANIEL GREENE.
1 volume. Price 75 cents.

III.

THE RECREATIONS
OF A
COUNTRY PARSON.
1 elegant volume, 12mo, with beveled boards.
Price, $1 25.

For sale by all Booksellers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also, Silver and Plated Wares,
Paris Fans, Card Cases, Port-monnaies,
Silver Ware for Wedding Presents, &c., &c.
The subscriber is now selling at much less than the usual prices.
Having been appointed agent by three different manufacturers of Jewelry for the sale of their goods, he is now selling all styles of Gold
Ear-rings, Pins, Bracelets,
Watch-Chains, Neck-laces, Lockets, &c., &c.,
At much less price than any other house.
Ladies are invited to call and examine before purchasing.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather.
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

CLIREHUGH'S ILLUSIVE WIG IS A new invention, and belongs exclusively to his establishment, where the only correct and perpetual fitting wigs in the world are to be found. No turning up behind, and partings unstainable. No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
FOR THIS WEEK. NOW READY. THREE CENTS.
Sold by all news-agents.

UNCLE SAM'S ADDRESS TO HIS BOYS.
"The Demon Intemperance." A poem.
The Fifty Dollar Prize Song on the New Year.
"The Two Professors." A Tale.
"The Crossed Path." A Tale. By Wilkie Collins.
"Cook's Folly." A Tale of a Tower.
H. W. Longfellow. Biographical Sketch.
"Correlation of Physical Forces." By Prof. Faraday.
"The Love that Slumbers There." Two pages of Music.
Besides an immense quantity of reading matter—interesting, amusing and instructive.
IN THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
This week.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL
WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York.
F. & R. FRENCH.

MR. TASISTRO'S RECITATIONS
FROM SHAKSPEARE.

Mr. TASISTRO will recite the play of OTHELLO before the Mercantile Library Association on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 21st inst., at the request of many of those who attended his last successful entertainment.

Tickets Fifty cents. For sale at the Library and at the door.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. T. SUIT'S
KENTUCKY, SALT RIVER, BOURBON
WHISKY DISTILLERIES.
Address S. T. SUIT,
Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE WATER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

ICE AND WATER PITCHERS.
A new supply of these most useful and beautiful articles, more richly finished than any yet offered in this City, may now be seen at the old establishment of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MR. LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—The third Lecture of this course will be given in Clinton Hall MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECT: *Queen Elizabeth—Woman as a Sovereign.*

Tickets for remaining four lectures, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—A Special Meeting of the American Zoological and Botanical Society will be held at the Athenæum, No. 108 5th-av., on Saturday evening next (17th), at 8 o'clock. HAMILTON FISH, President.
FRANK MOORE, Recording Secretary.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Fraternity Lecture, delivered in Boston on the 7th inst., revised by the author, and published in the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, No. 5 Beekman-st., to-day.

UNION WASHING MACHINE.—TO AGENTS.—As we are daily receiving a large number of applications for agencies, we wish to say that to insure a reply a return postage stamp must be inclosed.
J. JOHNSON & CO., No. 457 Broadway, N. Y.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South and Southwest.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West, South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

'I 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ardly," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'oner it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference. Call at No. 9½ Frankfort st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED. A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or to do chamberwork and washing; has five years' City reference. Apply at 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 27 Grove-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SENSIBLE, clean, active and steady young woman wishes the above situation; is willing to make herself useful about the house; has no followers; can take her place this day. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 West 25th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, trustworthy young woman, a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her duties in every particular; has a reference from her late employer for nearly four years; will be found neat and tidy in her habits. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to assist in the washing; has the very best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 30 West 28th-st., her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman; or would do the housework of a small private family; has got good references. Call at No. 175 Varick-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 170 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN PROTEST woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; would take the entire charge of a dairy; has no objections to the country: can produce the best of City reference. Call or address, to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands boning, carving, and all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 158 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for seven years in one family; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; apply to Mrs. LAWLESS, No. 89 West 11th-st., rear building, third story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; good references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at her last place for two days, No. 61 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl, as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROFESSED cook, who understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references given. Call at No. 2 Washington-square, east, one door above 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN OBLIGING and thoroughly competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a finished laundress; makes excellent bread and pastry; has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, by a woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to take a place as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small family as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, and to assist in the ironing and washing; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 782 3d-av.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, &c.—Over 100 first-class servants, ready for situations, can be seen to-day at the "Select First-class Female Employment Agency," No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Employers calling can see at once the advantages of this office, as none but nice, tidy, capable, obliging, well-recommended girls are taken, and of such there are more here than at any other place.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two respectable young women; one as first-class cook, understands soups, game and all kinds of jellies; would assist with the washing if required. The other as competent waitress; both perfectly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., her present employer's.

AS DRESSMAKER—WANTED, BY A DRESSMAKER of competency, the patronage of a few families by the week or day; terms reasonable, and satisfactory references given. Address, for two days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable German young woman to cook, wash, iron, or general housework; has good reference. Call at 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—ANY LADY DESIROUS of procuring a really good, faithful servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young English woman, to do general house work or chamberwork, or as waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A FIRST class laundress a situation in a gentleman's family; understands fine washing and French fluting. Best of city references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 55 3d-av. between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress: is accustomed to the care of children; can embroider; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 208 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to travel; is accustomed to traveling, and does not get sea-sick; good reference. Address No. 146 Spring-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two girls, one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; have City reference. Can be seen at No. 99 East 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress, to work on embroidery; she is willing to take care of one or two children; she will make herself useful in anything when called upon; she has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 243 7th-av., one pair of stairs, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a pleasant family for the balance of the Winter, by a young lady, to do sewing to compensate for her board; also understands operating Grover & Baker sewing machines. Inquire at Grover & Baker's sewing-machine store, No. 495 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; would go out by the day to do sewing in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse; has no objection to travel with a lady; is able to take care of a young baby; has no objections to Cuba, New-Orleans, Europe or France; is very healthy on sea; can be highly recommended. Call at or address S. W., No. 525 2d-av., near 33d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., on the first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse; she can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 6 5th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS AGENT.—HARDWARE—ATTENTION—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent by a young man of experience; has a good knowledge of the country and dealers; references from last employers. Address J. C. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS.—A MIDDLE-aged American, who has had 16 years' practical experience at milling, is desirous of getting a responsible situation to take charge as boss miller of a flouring mill, somewhere in the country, West or South; is a good penman and book-keeper; thoroughly understands all the branches of his trade. Address R. S. V. D., No. 291 Navy-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give undoubted references from his last employer, who can be seen in the City, and with whom he has lived nearly three years. All letters addressed to P. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable, sober Englishman, as coachman; is strictly temperate, and not afraid of work; no objection to any part of the United States; can produce the best of reference. Call or address for three days J. N., No. 49 Stanton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable German man, as coachman, in a private family, with the best of City references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Clarendon Stables, No. 19 Lexington-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; he understands his business perfectly; has first-class City references, and is a first-class man. Call or address W. H., care of P. TRAINOR, No. 654 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a very industrious and honest man, who has the best of testimonials, and is at liberty to refer to his last and former employers. Call or address, for two days, J. DIXON, No. 220 West 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a Frenchman, of good appearance, as coachman; is well acquainted with the City, and has the best of references. Address R. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SWISS young man, speaking the French and German languages, with good City reference, wants a situation as coachman, waiter, porter, clerk, or any respectable position where he can be useful for low wages. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as coachman, or coachman and gardener; has no objection to the country; can have a good recommendation from his last employer, with whom he lived two years. Address or call FRANCIS, 336 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; is a good and careful driver; has no objections to any part of the country; can produce over 15 years' City reference. Call, or address O. P., for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, who would assist in the garden, milk cows, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; country preferred; has good City reference. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE, steady young man, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; he is a careful hand over horses, and a good, steady driver; will assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of harness and carriages, and is a good, steady and careful driver, and is not afraid of work; the best of reference from last two places. Address J. H. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business well; has no objection to City or country; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204, *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by a man and wife, no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of references; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and the laying out of new grounds; will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands both, and milking and the care of cattle; will make himself generally useful to a gentleman who may employ him. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, from the country, 20 years of age, a situation as porter in a store, or second waiter, or footman in a private family; is genteel, active and obliging; wages not so much an object as a home for the Winter. Address Box No. 174 *Times* Office, or No. 9 Crosby-st., Room No. 16, fourth floor.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale shoe house, by an active young man, who has considerable experience in the trade. Address J. C. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AS SECRETARY, &c.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, of education and refinement, having a knowledge of French, wishes to travel to Europe or any part of the continent, as secretary, corresponding clerk, or as companion or tutor in a family. Address, for two weeks, TRAVELER, Station D, Bible-house.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter, who has lived in some of the best families in the City. Can give the best of references as regards capability and sobriety. Can be seen at Thomas T. Green's drug store, corner of 14th-st. and Broadway. A note addressed to THOMAS will be attended to—can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single young man in a private family; has the best of City reference; understands his business thoroughly. Call at his present place, No. 26 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man who understands his business in all its branches, having lived in the first families in the City, and to whom he can refer. Apply at the grocery of Jno. J. Morris, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a thorough, competent young man, in a private family. No objection to go into the country. Can offer best City reference. Address C. C., care of T. Sanders, No. 147 East 10th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., in Corwin & Co.'s grocery-store.

AS WAITER, USEFUL MAN, &c.—THE advertiser wants the above situation in a private family; understands the business; is willing to do anything required of him; is clean, sober and honest, and well recommended. Apply, by letter or otherwise, at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO LIVERY STABLE, AND HOTEL-KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.—A respectable, steady, middle-aged man, who is well-acquainted with the best and most economical method to manage horses, as also with the diseases to which they are subject, who can drive either a pair or four-in-hand, and is strictly sober, with satisfactory references, wishes to obtain a situation as foreman or to drive for a respectable establishment; would have no objection to the country. Address DRIVER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A SITUATION in some mercantile or banking house; held the position of book-keeper and assistant for seven years in one house. Will accept of any position at a moderate salary. Address LYSANDER, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS printer wants employment in some country printing office, where he will have a permanent situation. He has been accustomed to newspaper, job and press-work. Address PRINTER, No. 674 4th-st., N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS Phonography, wishes a situation as reporter or amanuensis. Address PHONOS, Box No. 164 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARTISTS WANTED—TO WORK IN WATER colors and India ink. None but those of thorough experience need apply. Address C. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER.—The advertiser, who is a practical mechanic, having received a patent for an article that is in general use in every city and village in the Union, is desirous of forming a partnership with some capitalist; has no objection to a still or active partner; if active, a machinist preferred; has no objection to forming a joint-stock company, as the article will pay heavy profits. Address J. E. C., Box No. 121 Post-office, Williamsburgh.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED.—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

359. MAGENTA BROCATELS 359.
AND
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

359. LACE CURTAINS. 359.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

359. NOTTINGHAM 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to Order by the Best Upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
FOR
STORES,
CHURCHES and
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
AT
KELTY'S
359. BROADWAY. 359.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS, of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S
NEW STORE, NO 463 6TH-AV.,
Corner 28th-st.

LADIES will find a good stock of Goods,

Consisting of EMBROIDERIES and LACE GOODS.

A full Line of LINEN HDKFS. and Ladies' Corsets.

Every variety HOSIERY, GLOVES and Under-Clothing.

BOOK, SWISS and CAMBRIC MUSLIN.

Every variety DRY GOODS, LINENS, &c.—Cheap.

PARIS FLOWERS and RUCHES, (much under price.)

The Best Kid Gloves, 63c. Warranted a Prime Article.

LADIES' CORSETS, $1 a pair! (Well worth $1 50.)

500 dozen RIB'D HOSE, only 12½c.—worth 19 cents.
500 dozen RIB'D HOSE, only 18c. and 25c.—worth 25c. and 38c.
500 dozen LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 21c. and 25c. a pair. This lot of Hosiery is very much under price!

EMBROIDERED COLLARS, LACE GOODS, Cambric Edgings and insertions we ask your particular attention to, as our stock is new and selected with a view to building up a first-class trade. Very many choice patterns can now be seen by giving us an early call.

GOOD STOCK OF REAL VAL. EDGINGS and LACES.

500 BLACK LACE VEILS, 25 cents up.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
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LADIES will find every variety RIBBONS at very low prices.
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 33-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

WET BLACK SILKS.—NARROW AND WIDE, heavy and high Lustre, just received and for sale at a great reduction from regular prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.
A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec. 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
No. 7 Union-square, and on 5th-av., corner of 34th-st.
The next term will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MUSIC.—A GERMAN LADY, VERY COMPETENT as a teacher of vocal music and the piano, is desirous of obtaining board in a private family where, in return, her instruction in the above branches of education would be received as an equivalent. Being an excellent musician, she would be happy, also, to accept of a situation as soprano in a church choir.

This advertisement is inserted on behalf of the lady in question, by the following gentlemen, to whom she begs to refer: H. C. TIMM, No. 31 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken; WM. SCHARFENBERG, No. 63 West 38th-st.; Dr. CHAS. GUILMETTE, No. 78 4th-av.

Applications may be made at the music store of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

A CHEAP COURSE—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York, and prepares pupils practically for any kind of business. Cheap course to commence on Monday. Only $5 for book-keeping. Applicants should specify seats.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 29 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. VIGUIET DE MONTEIL WISHES to form a ladies' class for conversation and reading in the French language, twice a week, at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st. For terms and particulars apply as above. Private lessons.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH LANGUAGE, by a French gentleman. Terms, $3 per month; at residence, $5 per month. Address M. WAUTERS, No. 6 4th-av., opposite Tompkins Market, second floor.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

KING OF HEATERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S STOVES AND FURNACES.
ONE FIRE WILL LAST ALL WINTER,
WITHOUT REKINDLING OR FORMING CLINKERS. ALSO,
STEAM, WATER, AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.
TIBBITS & CO., No. 690 Broadway.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, 27 YEARS of age, good looking, and well educated; owner of a handsome property in a thriving town in the West, is desirous of making the acquaintance of some young lady and inducing her to accompany him as his wife. Her age must not exceed 18. The advertiser's stay is limited, and answers to this are requested, with the writer's address, and will be replied to in person. Address GERARD, Box 127 *Times* Office, for three days.

MILLINERY.

MRS. N. BINNS' MILLINERY—FORMERLY of Broadway, will sell the richest velvet bonnets at a reduced price, at No. 413 Canal-st. Assortment of beavers and bloomers, cheap. Milliners supplied with pattern bonnets. Strangers will do well to call and find what they want cheap. Cut this out.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—POUR LE SERVICE DE TABLE, un garçon Français; Allemand ou Suisse. S'adresser à No. 161 West 23d-st., entre dix heures et midi.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR FURNISHED to let with board or without, front room; fire lighted, with board for a gentleman and wife. A lady can be accommodated to teach a girl the piano in part payment. Reference given and required. Apply at No. 12 Watt-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can now have a large room and bedroom, with large pantries, and board to suit, being now vacant after three years' occupancy. Address EPICURE, Box No. 175 *Times* Office, for two days, stating where an interview can be had.

BOARDING.—NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs. Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen; house first-class; references exchanged. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen friends, may find a desirable room with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel, private family, for $50 per month, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference desired and given.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, on reasonable terms, at the Eastern Hotel, corner Whitehall and South sts., at South Ferry, New-York.

BOARDING.—GENTEELLY FURNISHED apartments, with board—private table—can be had permanently in a first-class neighborhood, No. 54 West 36th-st. House with modern improvements and very pleasantly situated between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board (breakfast and tea, dinner on Sunday's) in a pleasant location in the City of Brooklyn, convenient to the cars. Inquire at No. 84 Lawrence-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH TWO large closets, and a hall bedroom on the second floor, to let, with board, at No. 149 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARDING—FOR GENTLEMEN, AT NO. 304 Wesley-place, half minute's walk east of Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Family private. Terms low; a very desirable home.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for families or single gentlemen may be obtained by calling at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 84 9th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS WILL BE let with board, in a private family. Apply at No. 73 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives can obtain fine rooms and board in a very desirable neighborhood, by applying at No. 97 State-st., corner of Clinton. The house has gas and baths, is one block from Atlantic-st., and convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY residing in Brooklyn in the vicinity of Fort Greene, between Myrtle and Fulton avs., would take two or three gentlemen to board. Address W. R., Box 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and his wife, can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with board at No. 27 Hoyt-st. Convenient to Fulton-av. cars.

CHILD TO BOARD.—A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-England lady, residing a few miles from the City, wishes a child to board and care for, from 2 to 5 years old. Has a plenty of good fresh milk. The child will receive a mother's care. The best of references given. For further particulars address Mrs. B. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front room, (furnished,) having ample closets and bath attached, gas and fuel included, for $12. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Address Mrs. H. A., with name and reference, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A gentleman, his wife, infant child and servant; terms moderate, and private family preferred; location must be good, and convenient to ferry or cars; satisfactory references given and required. Address J. R. P., Box No. 4,209, New-York Post-office.

NO. 59 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., one or two nicely-furnished parlors, with bedrooms adjoining; also, very pleasant single rooms, with all the modern conveniences, to rent to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board.

NO. 2 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET. A fine suite of rooms to rent on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, corner Broadway. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—1 elegant suite of rooms to let on second floor, with board, to gentleman and wife with the best of reference; also, 1 single room, with fire, on the fourth floor, to single gentlemen.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS in a first-class house, near 5th-av., containing all modern improvements, suitable for a family or for gentlemen; dinner at 6; references exchanged. Address M. E. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN—FURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family, residing in West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. House has modern improvements. References required. Address P., Box No. 2,560 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING AN English basement house west of and near the 5th-av. Hotel, would accommodate a gent and wife with board. Parties who are in search of a home and its comforts, will address S. S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PARLORS AND BEDROOMS—COMMUNICATING, and single rooms, all of which are handsomely furnished, to let at very reasonable prices, with or without board, at No. 736 and 734 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a pleasant room with gas, fire, &c., where there are few or no boarders. Location between Amity and 9th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,174 New-York Post-office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—BOARD WANTED by a single gentleman in a small, quiet family, residing within a short distance of cars or omnibuses; first or second story room, with fire-place, required. Address Box No. 2,531 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO LIVES IN FOURTEENTH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., wishes to find a private table d'hôte in the neighborhood, where he could dine. Address Box No. 943 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a small private family, where there are no other boarders; terms must be moderate. Address M. A. S., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE OF front rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also the basement, for an office, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

MURRAY HILL.—BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-av. References required.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

TO LET.—TWO VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen. Terms reasonable and references required. Inquire at No. 3 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, with modern improvements, may be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 183 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY BE OBTAINED at No. 38 University-place, with or without partial board.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, fully competent to continue the education of pupils (aged 16 and under, who are tolerably well advanced and thoroughly grounded) in the usual branches of an English education, French and music; must be an Episcopalian; a young English lady preferred; a suitable person will find a most desirable engagement and liberal salary. Address, with reference, TEACHER, Box No. 2,643 Post-office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY of some experience in teaching desires to form an engagement with a private family to instruct either boys or girls in the ordinary branches of English. Terms moderate, and most satisfactory references given. Address, either personally or by letter, K. L., No. 449½ Hudson-st., New-York. Call for one week.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as governess in a private family; she teaches English in all its branches, together with music, drawing and the rudiments of French; salary, moderate; no objection to go a short distance out of the City. Address E. L., or call at Howes' Confectionery, 46th-st. and 7th-av.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF Classics and English branches, whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a school or family; best references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Station D, Post-office, Bible House.

AS TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—A gentleman with good references, of thorough education, graduate of Paris, wishes a situation in a private family; would give lessons in school or at residences. Address R. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN a family; for more particulars, address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 26 East 20th-st., or inquire personally at the same place on Tuesday or Friday, from 10 to 12, A. M.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young lady to teach English, French and music in exchange for board in a respectable private family in New-York or Brooklyn. Best references given and required. Address J. C. P., Union-square Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A VISITING governess has the hours from 9 to 12 unoccupied. Terms $50 per quarter for English and music. French, Spanish and drawing if required. Best references. Address M. R. S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE, A teacher of experience, especially in the classics, wishes to obtain a situation. Address Box No. 1,893 New-Haven, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO TEACH the English branches and the rudiments of French and music, in a family or in a school; best of testimonials given. Address D. R. S., Box No. 3,103 Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to
J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the
NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO.,
No. 61 Chambers-st.

A STORE AND DWELLING IN BROADWAY, between 17th and 18th sts., to let; a marble front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., to let; a brown-stone front store and dwelling in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., to let. Owners having houses for sale or to let, cannot place their property in better or safer hands than KAVANAGH'S, who attends to his own business, and can give the most respectable references for promptness and regularity in making his returns. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEMENT rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance-way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. R. HOWARD, No. 20 Fulton-av. D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT No. 53 Dey-st., ALBERT WOODRUFF TILES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING ON THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal-st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

STORE TO LET—THE STORE NO. 234 WASHINGTON-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts.; a superior stand for the provision, grocery or fruit business. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 36 Bond-st., together or separately. Inquire of C. L. MONELL, No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered lands near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

PLOT OF GROUND 100 BY 120.—FOR SALE a plot of ground in 41st-st., about 100 by 120, about 200 feet easterly from Madison-av., eligibly located for a factory; large livery stable, or for private stables for gentlemen's residences on Madison and 5th avs., and the vicinity. Price for the plot $25,000 on time, or $20,000 cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st.,
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 382 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS OF GROUND ON THE north side of 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., each lot being 20 feet wide by half the block. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM WANTED, consisting of 25 or more acres of first-rate land, (some of it wood,) under good cultivation, having a thrifty apple orchard, and an ample supply of other fruits, and watered by a never-failing stream or spring that can be brought to the house, &c. The buildings must be ample, modern built, and in good order, well shaded, the whole protected by high land from the northwest wind. Located in a hilly region, near churches, good schools, railroad, &c., and not more than 36 miles from New-York. Price not over $14,000 for the 25 acres. Address A. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., one, two or three medium-sized brick houses, in good order and in a respectable location—say, situated in the 8th or 9th Wards of this City. An exchange on a cash basis can be made by applying to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—WANTED TO rent, a place of 10 to 50 acres, with good house and barn, in a healthy location, not more than 25 miles from this City, Westchester County, near the Hudson, preferred. Address, with house, accommodations and rent, L. P., Lower Post office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, the lower part of a house in a good neighborhood; no objection to Williamsburgh, if near the ferries; or a small cottage house would suit. Rent must be moderate. Address, with particulars, W. A. B., care of Phelps, Bliss & Co., No. 340 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE SCHOOL, TWO parlors or one large room, between Cranberry and Montague sts., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 39 Pineapple-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH from 40 to 60 acres of land, situate midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the east bank of the Passaic, is offered for sale, the owner being desirous of going abroad.

The dwelling is of modern cottage construction, about 40 feet square, compact, convenient, and in perfect order, with usual city conveniences, supplied with the purest water from a never failing spring, and with pipes for gas to every apartment.

The land is in good condition—for the most part in grass—fruit in considerable variety. The property can be readily divided into villa sites, commanding prospects, beautiful and extensive; distance within 15 minutes' drive of two dépôts, and within one hour of Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., at his office, No. 130 Nassau-st., or address the owner, J. P. PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER County, a neat and convenient cottage, with nearly half an acre of ground in garden, fruit and shade trees, in a good neighborhood, pleasant location, near the Dépôt; price, $3,500. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

T. G. WAIT & SON, DENTISTS, HAVE removed their office to No. 13 Bond-st., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Branch office at residence, No. 150 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL.—FURNACE, Grate and Range Coal, of the best quality, for domestic use. Weight warranted, and delivered in perfect order in all parts of the City. Orders received at the yard, No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th-st., or at the office of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, No. 36 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—It is pleasantly situated on Main-st.; is near a dépôt; is two stories high, and is heated by a furnace; will be rented for 5 months from Dec. 1, for $200. Apply to T. G. FRENCH, No. 49 Cortlandt st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park.
NAMELY:

One lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 69th-st., and one lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together.

The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av., with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 268 and 270 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Rich Parlor Suites, Artistic Bronzes, Marble Groups, Paintings, &c.,
On MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock,

Embracing the entire parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The furniture is all new, having been made to order ten months ago, and comprises everything suitable for a fashionably-furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, offering extraordinary inducements to housekeepers and the trade. Contents of house consists in part of superb 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, two full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and gold brocatel, very rich and in perfect order, rosewood marble-top etageres, brocatel and lace curtains, Turkish chairs and lounges, rosewood reception chairs, large French pier and mantel mirrors, centre, sofa and side tables, elegant bronzes, rich mantel vases, marble groups and figures, oil-paintings, French ormolu clock, rich chandeliers, tapestry carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, large hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood dressing bureaus, divans, sofas, cottage and other chairs, oak extension table, dining-room chairs, rich china silver ware, ruby and crystal cut-glass, with a large quantity not enumerated. Catalogues can be had at the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN-ST.—The three-story basement brick building and lot, known as the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well-known for a series of years past as an establishment of high reputation. Size of lot 26x84 feet, more or less. Sold subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.

ON SE. COR. VARICK AND BEACH STS.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable, No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 25 and 11.9x103 and 100 feet, more or less, including half of party-wall between above and house adjoining on the southerly side.

ON SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND BEACH-ST.—The four-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size 24 and 23.7x67.9 and 64.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.

All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.

Also, 110 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THE STOCK OF A
DEALER REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, the entire stock of a dealer removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds, centre tables, etageres, sideboards, corner stands, sofas, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of J. B. TEFFT, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK, WILLIAMSBURGH AND YONKERS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 44th-st., 2 new 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 277 and 279, n. s., between 9th and 10th avs.; houses 20x44, and contain gas, water, range, &c.; lots, 20x100.5.

On South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 169 and 171, near 6th-st.; lots, 20x100 feet each.

AT YONKERS:

Four acres, with water right, on Warburton-av. and Lamartine-st., fronting on the Hudson River, five minutes' walk from dépôt, adjoining land of Thaddeus Bell. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings of the Italian, French, English and American schools. The modern school is represented by the works of Pierson, Norton, Stewart, Popes, Rosenburgh, Lancaster, Hoffner, W. M. Brown, Boudin, Caseinelli, and others. Also, about 50 fine oil-paintings from a private collection. They will be on exhibition as above.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st, a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor suites, in brocatel, velvet and hair cloth, oak dining-room suites, carpets, mirrors, book-cases, extension dining tables, chamber furniture, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of parian and china pitchers, ten different sizes; also, second-hand stoves and heaters; also, a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, City made.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of chestnut-colored carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, about 10 years old; very stylish drivers, kind and gentle; sold for want of use. Also, a family barouche, made to order, for one or two horses; calash top, pole and shafts in good order.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.—By order of CHAS. A. PEABODY, Esq., Referee—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell the desirable property, No. 48 Spring-st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, counters, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, hair and other mattresses, featherbeds, kitchen furniture, &c.

JAMES WRITING, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BULBOUS ROOTS.—BROWNE & NICHOLS will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 17, at their salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., 10 cases bulbous roots, by the case and from the shelves, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, snow-drops, jonquils, &c., &c.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, a choice assortment of fine healthy plants, suitable for parlor or greenhouse, from J. E. Ranch, florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the sufficiency of the security given for the safe-keeping and custody of the City Deposits, the amount of interest paid thereon, and such other information bearing upon the subject as the Committee may be enabled to acquire, will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the investigation are hereby notified to be present at the abovementioned time and place without further notice.

JOHN H. BRADY,
F. J. A. BOOLE,
GILBERT M. PLATT, } Special Committee.

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., Nov. 16, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that Two per Cent. will be added on the 15th of December. No money received after 2 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1860.

At the annual election on Tuesday, the 13th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

ABRAM IVES, F. W. EDMONDS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, ALLEN HAY,
V. B. DEPIERRIS, HENRY R. TREADWELL,
WARDORP J. HALL, C. B. DELAPIERRE,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, ELIAS HOWE JR.,
JOHN S. MITCHELL, WILLIAM MOSES,
NATHANIEL WHEELER, A. MASTERTON.

The following persons were also elected Inspectors of the next election:

JOHN K. HACKETT,
F. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
MYRON PERRY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th inst., ABRAM IVES, Esq., was reelected President.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders who desire to participate in any of the benefits of the purchase of the road at the sale about to take place, are hereby required to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st December, 1860, at the office of the Trustees, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.
Box No. 1,468 Post-office.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURERS' OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 668 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français*.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1860. n3-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.

CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's,
o27-law6wS* No. 192 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-law6mS* Administrator.

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Mme. WILSON is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 4 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds, and leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35;
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36, N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at the same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state-rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, JR., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Oct. 15
MONDAY..........Nov. 12
TUESDAY..........Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau..........$45
To Havana..........$50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE steamship ATLANTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave Canal-st. Dock, with passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.—THE PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamship ST. LOUIS, FLETCHER, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about TUESDAY, Nov. 20. First Cabin passage, $250. Apply at the Office of the Company, 88 Wall-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano*.)
6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
7:55 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	6:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	
4:55 P. M.	

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M.: 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTOFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express trains, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
SingSing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York 6, 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked for 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Northport, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:30 P. M.

LAUNCH.—THE STEAMBOAT WILTWYCK, built by M. S. ALLISON, at Jersey City, for ROMER & TREMPER, will be launched on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 12½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country.

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANO, GUITAR AND SINGING.—PROF. J. J. WATSON, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to give instructions on the Piano, Guitar and in the cultivation of the voice; can refer to more than fifty of the first families in the City. Terms reasonable; residence No. 39 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6½ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 113 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

A NALTO SINGER, WHO HAS A POWERFUL voice, and who reads well, will sing in some choir until May 1, for $50, in advance. Address G. G. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100,000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.

Goods delivered free in the City.

FALL OF 1860.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We shall offer goods in job-lots for cash, the next thirty days, at the following prices:
Fine Young Hyson Tea, in half chests, from 38½c. to 40c.
Good Black Tea, in half chests, from 25c. to 30c.
Choice new Oolong Tea, in half chests, from 35c. to 38c.
Fine Old English breakfast Congou, from 36c. to 45c.
Fresh roasted Coffee, in bbls. or bags, from 15½c. to 18c.
Good ground Coffee, in bbls. or boxes, from 10c. to 15c.
No. 1 Government Nutmegs, in cases, from 42c. to 45c.
Prime new Cassia, in matts, 22c.
First quality Manilla Indigo, from 40c. to 60c.
First invoice Yedo Oolong, in store and for sale at importer's prices.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperial, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Mignon Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

ALL THE MODERN AND APPROVED DANCES—Calisthenic and other exercises taught at HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Days of TUITION, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Pupils can commence at any time. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 8 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evenings for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A PAIR OF PRIVATE horses, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, warranted in every respect; they will be sold either separately or together, as the owner has no further use for them. To be seen at No. 124 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY MARE OF SPANISH blood, bob-tail, a fast traveler, will be sold cheap, with wagon and harness. $500 for the whole establishment. To be seen at stable, No. 15 Vestry-st. Applications to C. B. WOOD, No. 398 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF HORSES SUITABLE for carriage, express or farm use; perfectly sound, kind and gentle; sold together or separate. Inquire at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York. TREDWELL & PELL.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR sale, belonging to I. M. Singer, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A STABLE, OR ACCOMMODATION for a pair of horses and two carriages in the vicinity of Lafayette-place. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 1860.
Mr. BARNUM is pleased to announce the
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
MAXIMO (the boy) and BARTOLA (the girl,) said to be DESCENDANTS AND SPECIMENS OF THE SACERDOTAL CASTE, (now nearly extinct,) OF THE ANCIENT AZTEC FOUNDERS OF THE RUINED TEMPLES OF CENTRAL AMERICA
DESCRIBED BY JOHN L. STEPHENS, Esq.,
And other Travelers.

They have arrived at full maturity, yet their HEADS ARE NO LARGER THAN AN INFANT'S, Measuring only 13 inches, and though they have all the organs of speech, are unable to articulate distinctly in any language. They were patronized in Europe by QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, and by the KINGS and QUEENS of BAVARIA, SAXONY, HANOVER, HOLLAND and PRUSSIA; by the EMPERORS and EMPRESSES of FRANCE, RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and by ALL THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY, and were universally regarded as the most UNIQUE, STRANGE, MYSTERIOUS AND WONDERFUL SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY ever seen.

They will be on exhibition every day and evening.

The Management is also pleased to announce
THIS AFTERNOON, AND THIS EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
From the great Ledger Story, by Mrs. Southworth, entitled
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER.

Dramatised by the popular author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c., &c., C. L. Aiken, Esq.

On exhibition, DAY and EVENING, at all hours,
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY!
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
of black parents, WHITE AS SNOW, WHITE HAIR, PINK EYES,
AUTOGRAPHS OF PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE.
WHAT CAN THEY BE?
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FORTUNE TELLER,

The MAGNIFICENT AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH from almost every river and sea on the face of the globe, including the BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c., &c., the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

On THURSDAY, the 22d inst., Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, the talented and favorite actress of this establishment, takes a BENEFIT. Tickets in advance may be obtained at the ticket office.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY,
CALLED
PHYSIC AND FANCY,
received with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the new farce, never before acted, called
TOODLES A FATHER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

In active preparation, a new and beautiful Operatic, Spectacular, Trepsichorean, Musical Burletta in three acts, called THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S
BENEFIT
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
Nov. 17.
When will be given, for the first time this season, Sterling Coyne's admirable Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
With (first time) Buckstone's capital comedy,
RURAL FELICITY.
This entertainment will comprise a combination of talent, not yet exhibited this season, in
BOTH PLAYS,
Including the names of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BLAKE,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. REYNOLDS,
Mr. NORTON, (His first appearance in two years)
Mr. SLOAN, Mr. YOUNG,
Mr. FLOYD,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mrs. SLOAN, (Her first appearance this season)
Mrs. WALCOT, Mrs. REEVES,
Miss JULIA TREE, &c., &c.
MONDAY—
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
First time this season,
LOVE AND MONEY.
With other entertainments.
TUESDAY—
FORTY-FIRST NIGHT OF THE
New Comedy called
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
Box-book now open.

EXTRA NOTICE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MRS. HOEY'S
BENEFIT
Will take place on
MONDAY, Nov. 19,
on which occasion all the Company will appear in
THE FINE COMEDY OF
LOVE AND MONEY,
With other entertainments.
Box Book now open.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management beg to announce, with great regret, that the next being
THE LAST WEEK
of Miss Cushman's engagement, she can only appear for one night in each of her great characters. Those who desire to witness those magnificent personations should therefore not postpone their visits.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 17,
MISS CUSHMAN
will appear as
LADY MACBETH,
For the
LAST TIME.
Macbeth......Mr. Couldock | Macduff..........Mr. Dyott

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon..................Sole Lessee and Manager.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1860.
The Drama called
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,
And the farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
On MONDAY, Mr. Forrest will appear as HAMLET; on WEDNESDAY as KING LEAR; on FRIDAY as OTHELLO.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..............Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager..............E. L. Tilton
Treasurer..............J. W. Wilder
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
NEW ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS.
NEW BALLET.
NEW PANTOMIME.
EVERY EVENING during the week, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors..Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1860.
Performances commence with HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
To be succeeded by G. L. Fox's pantomime of
THE GOLDEN AXE.
After which, VALENTINE & ORSON.
To conclude with HOW'S YOUR UNCLE.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."
By GEORGE L. BROWN,
Which has been presented to the Prince of Wales, will be on exhibition but a few days longer at
"THE CRAYON ART GALLERY,"
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION,
Painted in 1857, by DUBUFE,
On Exhibition
At GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.
Admission, 25 cents.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
BERGER'S
FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS
Every night this week, ending SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at
PHELAN'S BILLIARD ROOMS,
Corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

"Should old acquaintance be forgot."
"We're with you once again, kind friends."

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—JOHN AND ABBY, (Mrs. Patton,) of the original Quartette, with FANNIE, HENRY and VIOLA, returning to New-York after an absence of two years, respectfully announce to their friends and patrons of former times, that they will give their first Vocal Entertainment at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, when they will introduce a choice selection of New and Old Favorite Songs, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents, to all parts of the Hall, to be had at Horace Waters' and Wm. Hall & Son's music-stores, and at the door.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY
Will give their first Concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clk.

PARLOR READINGS.—MR. SIDDONS WILL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st inst., at 2½ and 8 P. M., commence at his own house a series of morning and evening Parlor Readings, from popular authors. Tickets for the series—single, $3; double, $5; single admission, 50 cents. No. 13 West 9th-st.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.—POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.—There will be two exhibitions of these superb paintings to-day—AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Lecture by Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

J. YOUNG, Manager.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 139 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

PEOPLE'S EXTRA LINE FROM PIER foot of Robinson-st., for Albany—fare 75 cents. Steamer HERO will leave as above every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 6 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press—Services To-morrow.

THE DRUSES AND MARONITES.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Syria, gives a statement made by an American missionary, which sheds some light on the origin of the trouble between the Druses and Maronites. The missionary in question was driven out of Zahleh a short time since by most brutal threats, and narrowly escaped being stoned. The following are the main points in his statement:

"Both parties were guilty of killing and insulting their adversaries before the outbreak. The Druses greatly exceeded in criminal acts, and the Christians in offensive and threatening language; and the Christians generally hated, and the Druses much feared, actual hostilities. Murders and assassinations were of frequent occurrence, and have been so for many years. We have sometimes heard of more than twenty murders in less than ten days. Within the last year, it is said, upwards of 100 murders occurred among the Druses, and more than 150 among the Christians. In case of the murder of a Druse by a Christian, the avenger soon appeared and retaliated, while the assassination of a Christian by a Druse was seldom avenged, and no redress ever came from the Government.

The Christians often, but the Druses seldom, used offensive and threatening language. The Christians boasted of their number and readiness to fight, especially the people of Zahleh, and were confident of an easy victory, and the extermination or expulsion of the Druses from the Mountain of Lebanon. On the contrary, the Druses sought for an amicable settlement of all their difficulties before the rupture, but all their applications and wishes were unavailing. Nor am I aware of any plan or wish of the Christians to allow them to continue in their own country for the future. They must retire of their own accord, or they must fight. War to them was an inexorable necessity.

The idea of an exterminating war came exclusively from the Christian side, however unchristian it was. It is contrary to the religion of the Druses to contemplate, much more to attempt the extermination of any religious sect, of any distinct race, inasmuch as such an aim or purpose is opposed, in their view, to the will and predestination of God, who has ordained at once the unchanging existence and fixed [illegible] of all sects and races of men upon the earth. [illegible] that as the Druses are as one to ten, it is reasonable for them to kill ten for every one killed by their enemies; and they are brave, desperate and cruel to accomplish this, or something like it in the field, and possibly in the massacres of their enemies who have unfortunately fallen into their hands."

This Missionary proceeds to say that the Christians have able and many friends and avengers, while the Druses, in all their successes, have no protector. He says, in the most solemn manner, that justice should be done to all by the tribunal before which they are to appear, and concludes as follows:

"Of the probable results of this outbreak, it is premature, perhaps, to speak. Of these results, already apparent, however, one is social unity. Before the war, the Druses, as well as the Christians, were equally divided among themselves—individual against individual, family against family, even as different sects and nations are at variance. But now they are all united to a man for mutual defense and protection in a civil war. But they desire proper conditions of peace and personal security. Europe is united to put a stop at once to the effusion of blood, and, if possible, prevent the possibility of its recurrence. If this unity of the Christian Powers becomes a fruit of Christian truth and love, and they all act in a manner worthy of their name and position, the causes and provocations of these sad evils will be obviated; and if hereafter Christians and Druses, dissimilar as lambs and tigers, will dwell together in peace—in obedience to law, let them dive happily in the same mountain."

DEATH OF A FORMER MISSIONARY.

The Sandwich Island *Polynesian*, of Sept. 29, announces the death of Richard Armstrong, D. D., President of the Board of Education, member of His Majesty's Privy Council and of the House of Nobles:

"He expired at his house, Honolulu, on Sunday morning, Sept. 23, from injuries received by a fall from a horse some three months previous. Dr. Armstrong was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1805, graduated at Dickinson College, and completed his studies at the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. He arrived at the Sandwich Islands in the year 1832, twenty-eight years of age, and, after a year's residence at Honolulu, sailed in company with Messrs. Alexander and Parker as a missionary to Nukuhiva, one of the Marquesas Islands. After a residence there of eight months, and finding it an impracticable field of labor, they returned to Honolulu. For five years he preached at Wailuku, and then removed again to Honolulu to take charge of the station vacated by the return to the United States of Mr. Bingham. There he preached the Gospel in the church at Kawaiahao, until Dec. 6, 1847, when he was appointed to fill the place vacated by the death of Mr. Richards, as Minister of Instruction. When this office was abolished, and a Board of Education instituted, Mr. Armstrong was appointed President of the Board, in the discharge of the duties of which office he continued until the day he met the accident which terminated in his death. He was one of the old teachers whom the chiefs were formerly wont to consult. He obtained to such a great degree the confidence of the late King, and also of his present Majesty, that he was appointed to a seat in the House of Nobles, and to a membership in the Privy Council. His funeral was largely attended. After a prayer in English by the Rev. S. C. Damon, Rev. E. Corwin made a short address in English, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Clark, who made some remarks in Hawaiian, and the exercises closed with a hymn sung by the native choir. The corpse was interred in the grave-yard adjoining the church. Dr. Armstrong leaves a widow and eight children, three sons and five daughters."

MEETING OF THE FOREIGN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

During the last days of October the Foreign Evangelical Alliance held a very interesting series of meetings in London. In a paper, discussing the late revival in Scotland, Rev. H. M. Gill, of Glasgow, said that it had spread among the fishing population on the sea coast, in the large cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee and Aberdeen, as well as in the towns of Ayrshire. On the west coast, also, the revival had spread to Campbelltown, Lewis, Islay, and other of the West Highland group of islands. In Islay, hundreds and thousands now meet for prayer, where there was formerly nothing but irreligion and carlessness. This revival in Scotland was preceded by prayer meetings. Similar religious movements in Norway and Sweden were detailed by Rev. George Scott, a Wesleyan Minister. Mr. Scott narrated several very interesting particulars, which showed that the royal family of Sweden, the ladies of the court, and the nobles of the land, as well as the humbler classes, were deeply impressed with religious sentiments. He also stated that Count Stakelberg, one of the wealthiest nobles in the realm, had been instrumental in converting a large number of tenants. Rev. Prebendary Venn referred to the revival of religion among the fishermen and sailors in the Welsh seaports and along the coast of Wales, which was quite as wonderful as the work which was in progress. Rev. S. Minton and other speakers having addressed the meeting, Sir Culling Eardley brought forward the Mortara case. He read an appeal which had been addressed to him by M. Carvalho, the President of the Israelite Alliance. In his reply he suggested that before a deputation waited upon the Emperor of the French, to pray for the deliverance of Mortara, a memorial should be drawn up addressed to the Emperor, signed in common by leading Jews and Christians, and that this should be done not only in England and France, but also in Germany, in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, &c. M. Carvalho had intimated his intention to act upon this advice. Father Chiniquy next related some of his experiences in Illinois. In closing the proceedings, Sir Culling asked the meeting to pray earnestly for the liberation of the child Mortara, and requested those who desired this result to signify the same by rising, when every person present stood on their feet amidst loud cheers. "Shall the child be free?" said Sir Culling, and the entire assembly cried out, "He shall be free." "Then," said the Chairman, "by God's grace he shall be free." [Loud cheers.] The meeting was closed by repeating the Lord's Prayer and the Apostolic Benediction. The alliance thus brought its labors to a close.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.

Last week we noticed the stand taken by the London *Times* in favor of using every proper influence to secure concession from the Government to Protestants now resident in Spain. The necessity of energetic action in the premises is further illustrated by the annexed extract from a note written to the *Times* by a "Tourist in Spain." He says:

"I fancy a short account of an incident that occurred at Bilbao, on the Sunday before I reached there, may be interesting to some of your readers, should you consider it worth an odd corner. The facts briefly are—that this little port is the headquarters of the engineers, contractors, their clerks, assistants, and workpeople engaged in the construction of the railway to join at Miranda the main trunk line projected to unite Madrid with Paris. These folks form altogether a colony of, I believe, something like 300 Protestants, for whose benefit the contractor secured the services of a chaplain, and also erected and comfortably fitted up a commodious building as a church. On the day I have indicated the alcalde, at the head of a number of officials, entered the building during morning worship in the middle of the Litany, stopped the service, and inquired for what purpose the people had assembled. After a short pause an explanation was given, when the alcade at once ordered the building to be cleared. At the very earnest entreaty, however, of the minister and the heads of the congregation, he afterwards consented to allow the service to be concluded, but first stipulated that it should never be repeated. This condition was most strictly enforced, and the chaplain left. As regards the interment of British subjects, it is only quite recently that the cemetries at Madrid and Malaga have been suffered to exist. Previously, as is the case now at Seville and, I suppose, other places, Protestants were buried either in the gas or pottery works. When at Granada, I ascertained that within the last few years two British Protestants have died in that city. One with a thoroughly English name was refused Christian burial, but the other, whose name, with a trifling variation of accent passed very well for Spanish, was buried by the curé in the Spanish burial-ground. These facts appear incredible in 1860, and I suppose must be classified with 'Cosas de Espana.'"

The subject is one in which the British is not alone interested.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

A State Sabbath School Convention has been in session at Newark during the week. On Thursday quite an animated discussion arose on the question whether such Conventions were really productive of good. The prevailing sentiment was largely in the affirmative. Yesterday the Sabbath Schools of Newark and the surrounding towns and villages made a gala day. Those in procession were numbered by thousands.

The Essex County Bible Society held its Annual Convention in Newark on the 12th. Mr. J. P. Jackson presided. In accordance with established custom he resigned the position which he has held for the year past, and in doing so made a forcible and appropriate address. The Society, as it appeared from the Treasurer's Report, has received $4,228 19 during the year, $1,000 of which was a legacy from the late David Tichenor. The aggregate increase of receipts over those of the year preceding is $1,373 34.

The corner-stone of Christ Church, in Bloomfield, was laid on the afternoon of Thursday, by Rev. Henry Marsh, Rector of the Parish; Rev. Robert Train, of Jersey City, and Rev. J. M. Stansbury, of Newark, assisting in the exercises. An injury recently sustained by Bishop Odenheimer prevented his being in attendance. The church which is to be erected will accommodate about 300 persons, and will cost $2,500. Of this amount, $2,000 has been subscribed.

THE PRESS ON THE ELECTION.

The *Observer* gives a *resumé* of Mr. Lincoln's views as set forth in his speeches, and says:

"Thousands of Abolitionists will denounce these sentiments and the man who holds them; but hundreds of thousands of other men voted for him on account of these opinions, believing him to be a firm supporter of the Constitution *as it is*, and opposed to the slightest departure from the letter or the spirit of that instrument. Even if Mr. Lincoln had the disposition to interfere with the institution of Slavery, contrary to the strict construction of the Constitution, it is obviously impossible for him to accomplish any such purpose, as both houses of Congress are, by a clear majority, opposed to his administration. But he has no such intention, and he stands pledged in the most solemn manner, *against* all the distinctive measures for which the Abolitionists have been agitating the country for the last twenty-five years."

The Boston *Recorder*, another conservative journal, remarks:

"We rejoice that now and thus ends the attempted reign of terror—that the fire-eater's occupation, both North and South, has gone. For a score of years, we have been kept in agitation by extremists in both sections, and this election will put an effectual check upon both. Those at the South must now either be quiet, or retire, and those at the North will transfer their batteries to bear, not against the South, but against the Administration which they have aided into power."

The *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, writes:

"We would urge upon the South caution and deliberation, and a disregard of counsels which would persuade them that their brethren of another section are their enemies, anxious for their overthrow; and on the North we would urge that patriotic zeal to preserve the great family compact in its integrity, which their forefathers so wisely perfected; and rebuking the violence of mercenary placemen, who would fire the temple of liberty in hope of gathering spoils from its ruins, stand forth the advocates of Constitutional rights, and for the doctrine of a Union undivided and indissoluble—the glorious heritage of all alike, transmitted to us by a common fatherhood, and to be transmitted by us, not only unimpaired, but enlarged and enriched, to the latest posterity."

OUR MINISTER AT BERLIN.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, writing from Paris, speaks thus of our Minister to Berlin, Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana:

"He is a zealous, devoted, working Christian. He has gotten up, of his own accord, a chapel in connection with the American Embassy, 'an upper room,' after the Apostolic and Pentecostal examples, and a place which I trust is honored by the presence of the same Divine Spirit which fell upon them. Mr. Wright has generally succeeded in securing preachers for the Sabbath from American students, or ministers temporarily at Berlin; but when no one can be had, he holds a service himself. One of the very first things he said to the writer of this, on meeting him, was, 'Now, brother, you must preach for me to-morrow.' And after I had preached on the Sabbath, he rose and made some excellent remarks, addressed particularly to the young American students of the University, who were present, enforcing the necessity of a religious character, urging those who were already professing Christians to maintain their consistency in the midst of the temptations to which they are exposed, and telling them that he wanted them to come and help him in the Sabbath school he had there. It is so unusual a thing to see a man in the position of an Ambassador at a European Court, taking such a stand as an active, working Christian, that I have been tempted to this digression from Paris to Berlin, in order to mention it. I must also add that Gov. Wright shows the most marked personal attentions and courtesies to his fellow-countrymen who visit Berlin."

Services To-morrow.

Mr. Abbott has very generously offered the Chapel of the Spingler Institute for the use of the French Protestant Church, and service will hereafter be held there on Sabbath evenings. This will be very gratifying to many French residents and others residing in that part of the City. The first service will be held to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

Bishop Simpson will preach in the Bedford-street M. E. Church at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. Porter, of the Wyoing Conference, in the evening.

"The Present Aspect of the Anti-Slavery Revolution" will be the subject of Rev. J. R. W. Sloane's evening discourse at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

The New-York Prayer Meeting Association will conduct the services in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church.

Rev. Dr. W. L. Harris is announced to preach in St. Paul's M. E. Church at 10½ A. M.; Bishop Simpson at 7½ P. M.

Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor of the Twentieth-street Universalist Church, will present "Some Lessons of the Calm after the Storm" in the afternoon.

Rev. Chas. E. Harris will preach in behalf of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, at the Greene-street M. E. Church, in the morning; and in the evening, by special request, he will repeat his sermon on Christian Amusements.

A public meeting in behalf of the Irish Society will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, in the evening. In the morning, Rev. Mr. Gubbins will preach in behalf of this organization in Rev. Dr. Hawk's Church.

CITY MILITARY.

The Court-Martial of Col. Corcoran.

The day for the trial of Col. Michael Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for disobedience of orders in neglecting to direct his command to parade on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales, is not yet fixed. The charges against him were formally preferred to Gen. Ewen, commanding the Fourth Brigade, to which the regiment is attached, by Col. Morrell, Acting Division Inspector. Gen. Ewen sent Col. Corcoran notice of arrest day before yesterday, and yesterday transmitted to Major-Gen. Sandford the papers in the case and the warrant of arrest. The law directs that within thirty days after receiving the papers the Major-General must order the Court-martial, and that the officer arrested shall not be brought to trial until ten days after he is notified of the names of the officers detailed to form the Court. It only remains for Gen. Sandford to constitute the Court, which must consists of a General officer and two officers of the same rank with the accused. Until he does so the day of the trial cannot be specified. Col. Mead, the Judge Advocate of the First Division, Deputy Collector of the port, will conduct the prosecution.

The statement, which has been published by a contemporary, that Gen. Ewen excused Col. Corcoran's command from parading, is incorrect. It is well understood by military men that a Brigadier-General cannot excuse a Regiment from a Division parade. Gen. Ewen, to dissipate all doubt on this point, addressed a note to Col. Corcoran two days before the reception of the Prince, telling him that the Regiment was not excused.

The law upon which the case partly rests was drawn by Gen. Ewen in 1847, and is as follows:

"The several corps in said Division shall be ordered out for exercise at least eight and not exceeding twelve times in each year; two of such parades shall be by division, two by brigade, and the remaining parades by regiments or companies, as the commandant of the regiment may direct."

Under this clause it has been claimed that the Sixty-ninth Regiment, having already this year made two parades by division—one on the occasion of the reception of the Japanese and the other on the 4th of July—could not be called upon to make a third parade "by division." But by a law passed in 1858, it is declared that Major-Generals shall have all the powers already conferred by law, and—the kernel of the clause—those which may be exercised by virtue of military custom. It will be urged on behalf of the prosecution that in the Croton Water celebration and other similar demonstrations are found precedents by military custom for ordering Division parades on all public occasions like that of the reception of the British heir apparent. The penalty in case Col. Corcoran is convicted, is discretionary with the Court. He may be cashiered, incapacitated from holding any military commission, and fined not more than $100; or he may be visited with any one of these penalties, or he may be reprimanded.

Gen. Ewen has issued the following General Orders:

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

This Brigade will parade on Monday, the 26th inst.

The Brigade line will be formed on the east side of the Fifth-avenue, the right on Nineteenth-street, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Brigade Staff will assemble at the General's quarters, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Chiefs of Staff of the Brigade and Regiments will make to the Commandants of Division and Brigade respectively, returns of delinquencies and deficiencies of officers for said parade, and for all other parades and drills during the year, for which returns have not been made, on or by the 30th inst.

A Brigade Court-martial is hereby appointed for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies of officers for said parades and drills, to consist of the following officers, viz.: Col. Thos. W. McLeay, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, President; Brevet-Col. Jacob Raynor, of the Twenty-third Regiment, and Capt. Henry Lux, of the Eleventh Regiment, members.

The said Court-martial will assemble at the Division Armory on Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

Major Henry R. Cummings, the Judge Advocate, will attend the meeting of said Court, and render his professional services.

Col. Michael Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, having been arrested on a charge and specification for disobedience of orders, Lieut. Col. Robert Nugent will assume the command of said Regiment until further orders.

The following appointments in the Brigade Staff are promulgated:

Henry S. Van Buren, Aid-de-Camp, *vice* Stearns, resigned; Wm. E. Jackson, Quartermaster, *vice* Van Buren, promoted; Hugh N. Camp, Volunteer Aid, in place of Jackson, appointed Quartermaster. By order of
JOHN EWEN, Brigadier-General.
Robert Taylor, Brigade-Major and Inspector.

Seventh Regiment Testimonial.

By a vote of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, during the last year, the member who should introduce the largest number ot acceptable recruits for the Company was to receive a gold medal. On Thursday evening the medal was awarded to Mr. Abram Selig, and was presented by the Captain of the Company. The medal is of solid, eighteen-carats gold, bearing on one side the coat of arms of the Regiment, surmounted by the American Eagle. A drummer on one side, and a private in uniform on the other stand sentry. On the obverse it is inscribed: "Recruit Medal, Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment. Amarded to Abram Selig, Oct. 16, 1860."

The following Regimental order has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this Regiment will assemble for military instruction, in fatigue dress, (side arms only,) on Saturday evening, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The right wing of the Regiment will assemble on Tuesday, 20th inst., and the left wing on Friday, 23d inst., in fatigue dress, for drill and military exercise, at 8 P. M.

Commandants will see that their men are furnished with percussion tape for the above drills.

Appointments.—Rev. S. H. Weston, Chaplain, *vice* Brainard, resigned; Geo. W. Brainard, Assistant Quartermaster, *vice* Laimbeer, resigned.

Court of Appeals.—Maj. Pond is hereby directed to hold a Court of Appeals at Regimental Head-quarters, for those having excuses—the right wing, including the Engineer Corps, on Friday, 30th inst., and the left wing with troop, on Saturday, Dec. 1. He will also cause a list of delinquents to be posted in each Company Armory at least five days before holding the Court. The Commandant of the Regiment desires to call the attention of the men who are returned for delinquencies to the necessity of their presence at the Court, or they will be fined by default. By order of
Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
J. H. Liebenau, Adjt.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

REMARKABLE ERRORS—ONE DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLYMAN GAINED.

The Board of County Canvassers resumed their sitting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the lobby at once filled up, much interest being felt in the vote of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—which are the most populous Wards of the City—the returns from which were the special order for the day. Before taking up those returns, however, the Board finished up the returns from the Fifteenth Ward, excepting the Second District, which gave no record for Assemblyman. The question of this deficiency was referred to Supervisor Blunt, and the Canvassers of the District were ordered to be summoned before the Board to-day.

The First Ward returns, which had been appointed to be considered and adjusted during that sitting, were laid over till to-day, when they will come up with all the other knotty questions which have arisen so far during the session.

The Eleventh Ward returns—the first part of the special order—were then read over, occupying till half-past two, when a recess was taken for half an hour. The Fifth, Tenth and Fifteenth Districts rendered no account of votes for Congressional candidates, and therefore these returns were referred to Supervisor Little, and the canvassers ordered to be required to appear before the Board to-day. The Ninth District gave no record of votes on the suffrage question, and the same course of reference and order was made.

On reassembling after recess, it was announced that the Fourteenth District of the Eleventh Ward contained a discrepancy in its returns for Assemblyman—the votes for the candidates footing up 511, while the statement made at the head of the page for the whole number was 411. The usual reference and order was made. It should be stated that the returns for the Tenth District of the same Ward at first were missing—the portion which should contain the statement of votes given for Members of Congress and Assembly—but it was afterwards found, (or what purported to be such a statement,) without any signatures. The Canvassers and Poll Clerk were ordered to be notified to appear before the Board to-day.

The Seventeenth Ward returns were then taken up, but were laid over for an adjournment till 10 o'clock to-day.

So far the following Wards have been completed, excepting six defective districts of the Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

The figures so far have only brought out one surprising change from those given by the newspapers, and that in the Fourth Assembly District, where it transpires that J. L. Kinney, Democrat, is elected over Hopps, Republican, by a plurality of *seven* votes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Syrian Sufferers.—The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: A Friend, $5; S. C. A., $10; C. Chester, Worcester, Mass., $1; Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago, $27 30; C. Linda, $2; Second Congregational Society, Greenfield, Mass., $20; Youth's Praying Circle, Higganum, Conn., $8; W. H. C., $5; Through New-York *Observer*, $11; G. P. S., Philadelphia, $25; I. T., Somerville, N. J., $7,50; B. & L., Hanover, N. H., $2; Eleventh Congregational Church, New-York, $30; W. H. Talcot, Jersey City, $10; S. Morgan, Bristol, $2; Wheeling Seminary, $2 50; N. W. Riker, $1; Rev. N. S. Wheaton, Marblehead, Conn., $5; A Friend, Northampton, $14 25; Congregational Church, Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, $144 08; W. P. Harlow, Chillicothe, Ohio, $1; E. Hilden, $5; Yellow Frame Presbyterian Church, Johnsburgh, $18 83; Presbyterian Church, Marksboro', $9 87; Miss A. S. Dickey, York, N. Y., $5; First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, $50. Total, $412 33; Previously acknowledged, $20,676 71; Grand total, $21,089 04.
WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.

Fire in a Boarding-house.—A fire broke out, between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in the dwelling No. 146 Grand-street, occupied as a boarding-house by Misses Lawler and McAnnally. The roof and attic were entirely destroyed, and also a portion of the roof of the adjoining building, No. 144. Misses L. and McA's loss on furniture is estimated at $400; uninsured. Dr. John Robinson, Dentist, had an office on the first floor, and he suffered damage of about $50, by water. The building is owned by J. C. Tillotson, and the injury to it is met by insurance. The damage to No. 144 amounts to $75; insured. F. A. Albaugh, an insurance watchman, one of the occupants, suffered severe loss from the wetting of his furniture.

Fire in a Stable—Four Horses Burned.—A frame stable in the rear of No. 276 East Thirteenth-street was burned down, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and four horses perished. The owners of the animals were Hugh McGaven, Peter Meehan, John Goray and R. H. Powers, and the loss of each is about $100; uninsured. The building, owned by Patrick Gallagher, was damaged to the extent of $150; insured for $200 in the Bowery Company. Jno. Preston's coal sheds, No. 272, adjoining, were slightly injured by water; insured for $200 in the Continental. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Fire in a Workshop.—An alarm of fire was raised at 9½ o'clock last evening, in consequence of a can of varnish having been upset on the stove in a room occupied by Charles Wheeler, at No. 83 Pitt-street. The varnish ignited and ran over the floor in a blaze, but the flames were put out ere any damage was done to the building.

Wide-Awake Committee.—The regular weekly meeting of the Wide-Awake Central Committee was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway, Silas B. Dutcher in the chair. Delegates from the different City Clubs were present. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting reported a series of resolutions complimentary of the different officers of the Republican organizations, and particularly of the efficient exertions of S. B. Dutcher during the campaign just closed. E. Jackson, of the Fifth Ward, and others made addresses. The resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published, after which they adjourned for one week.

An Unappreciated Gift.—Late on Thursday night the occupants of the dwelling-house No. 75 Beekman-street were presented with a token of some person's confidence, in the shape of a lively two weeks' old male child, comfortably swathed and packed in a wicker basket. A burly negro brought it, and presenting it to the astonished domestic who answered his summons at the door, he remarked "here's a present for you," and disappeared. She, however, was ungrateful, and the "olive branch" was sent to the Almshouse.

Accident in Broadway.—The smoothness of the Russ pavement was last evening the cause of a severe accident to a laboring man in Broadway. While proceeding to Whitehall with a horse, he was thrown and severely injured about the foot, dislocating several small bones. Fortunately Dr. M. Henry, of No. 2 Union-square, who was passing at the time, witnessed the accident, and rendered prompt assistance by reducing the dislocations effectively, enabling the man to pursue his course homeward in a stage.

A Servant Girl Fatally Burned.—Bridget Carney, a domestic, 24 years of age, died at Bellevue Hospital on Thursday in consequence of burns received on the 29th ult. She was then employed at a house in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and her injuries were caused by her dress having ignited from a lamp which she had set on the floor while kindling a fire in a stove. Coroner Schirmer held the inquest.

Another Counterfeit.—Last evening an attempt was made to circulate counterfeit $20 bills, altered to the Bank of North America, but the forgers, as far as could be ascertained, met with no success. The vignettes upon the bills are: in the centre the head of Washington; on the right a woman with a sheaf of wheat, and on the left a sailor.

Run Over by a Railroad Car.—Frederick Arnold, a German lad, aged 14, residing at No. 28 West Eleventh-street, was run over last evening by an Eighth-avenue Railroad car, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street, and very badly injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Death of a Laborer from a Fall.—On the 9th inst. a man named Patrick Kelly, while working on the fourth floor of a building in process of construction at the corner of Broome and Greene streets, fell to the second floor, and received injuries which resulted on Thursday in his death. Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest upon the body.

Assault at Sea.—Alfred Evenson, mate of the steamer *Alabama*, was yesterday held for trial by United States Commissioner Betts, upon a charge of cruel and unusual punishment of a seaman, named Michael Hannan, to wit: for striking him twice on the head, and once on the shoulder, with a hammer, inflicting dangerous wounds.

Meeting of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association.

A meeting of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association was held at Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, Wall-street, yesterday afternoon. Thomas Tileston, Esq., President, presided. It was

Resolved, That the silver medal of the Society, suitably inscribed, be presented to Patrick D. Kelly, one of the United States Revenue Inspectors, for rescuing a man from drowning in the East River, at the foot of Old Slip, in September last, by jumping in the water and holding him up until further assistance could be rendered. Also:

Resolved, That a silver medal, suitably inscribed, and $20 in money, be presented to the lad Dennis Galvin for his heroic conduct in saving from drowning one of the hands of the steamboat *May Queen* in July last. Also:

Resolved, That a silver medal, suitably inscribed, and $50 be presented to James Rush for his meritorious service in the month of August last, in leaping from the ferry-boat *Metropolis*, in crossing the East River, and swimming after a little girl who had fallen overboard from the steamer, and in saving her with much exertion and personal hazard.

Resolved, That the gold medal of the Society be presented to James McCarty, of Far Rockaway, for his courage and humanity in saving numerous persons from drowning while bathing in the surf.

Police Reports.

A DETECTIVE BADLY BEATEN.

On Thursday Detectives McDougall and Bennett saw two men, whom they suspected to be thieves, in Greenwich-avenue, carrying a box of soap. Bennett arrested one of them, who gave the name of Thomas Neely, and McDougall entered upon a cross-examination of the other. Finding these interrogatories of too searching a character, McDougall's man, who held the soap, dropped it and ran into an alley in Eighth-street, the officer following him closely. As soon, however, as the latter entered the alley, he was assaulted by some person unknown, in so severe a manner as to make him for a few moments insensible. When he recovered himself, his assailants had escaped as well as the man whom he had pursued. It was subsequently ascertained that the soap had been stolen from Claus Fink, corner of Sixth-avenue and Eleventh-street, and Neely was committed by Justice Quackenbush to answer for the theft.

A DEAF AND DUMB BURGLAR.

The attention of Officer Lynch, of the Sixteenth Ward, was attracted about 1 o'clock yesterday morning to the flour store of Beyer & Birdsall, corner of Seventeenth-street and Sixth-avenue, by the noise of some one hammering within. He awoke Mr. Beyer, who sleeps in the building, and together they entered the store, where they found a young fellow skulking behind some barrels. He was taken into custody, when it transpired that he was a deaf-mute, named William Hunt. In his possession were found skeleton keys and an assortment of burglar's tools, consequently Justice Quackenbush fully committed him for trial. It is supposed that the accused had accomplices in the burglary.

AN APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

Prof. Samuel W. Downing, whose arrest on a charge of having defrauded a large number of young women of $5 each, has been made public, was yesterday set at liberty by Justice Brennan. Downing stated that he had not the slightest idea of doing his pupils injustice by leaving the City, having absented himself because of an unexpected call to Boston which could not be neglected. He added that he was now prepared to carry out his contract with the fair complainants, to whom he apologized for the trouble he had occasioned them, and they, deeming his explanations satisfactory, withdrew the complaint.

A POLL-CLERK CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.

Warren Banning, a young man, who served as poll-clerk at one of the Twentieth Ward districts during the recent election, was apprehended on Thursday night by Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, on a charge of having passed counterfeit money. The prisoner had visited the drinking-places Nos. 396 and 388 Eighth-avenue, in each of which he palmed off a worthless bill, representing the $3 issue of the Bank of the Interior, Albany, N. Y. In default of $1,000 bail, Justice Quackenbush committed him to prison for trial.

SHAVING A BARBER.

James H. Bailey, a young man engaged as cashier at the Greene-street establishment of E. Phalon & Son, was yesterday committed by Justice Quackenbush for examination, on a charge of having embezzled about $300 from his employers. The alleged peculations are said to have been going on for some time past, but they were perpetrated in so adroit a way that the accused was not suspected of dishonesty until yesterday.

A BURGLAR OVERMATCHED.

On Thursday night a man named Sebastian Tanner broke open a room on the second floor of the dwelling-house No. 44 Willet-street, and was about entering the room for unlawful purposes. The rogue's designs were frustrated, however, by Mrs. Maria Clarke, the occupant, who collared him and held him despite his struggles, until her call for aid had been answered by Officer Collard, of the Thirteenth Ward, who conducted him to the Police Station. Yesterday, Justice Brennan committed the prisoner for a hearing.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Courts—City Court.—Calendar for Monday—Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 21, 49, 50, 51, 52, 36, 53, 54, 22. Circuit Court—Calendar for Monday—Nos. 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 40, 7, 8, 24, 42, 45, 56, 59, 62, 69, 87. On Monday this Court will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., but on every other day during the week at 9 o'clock A. M. Judge Emott announced yesterday that he should resume his former practice in regard to the call of the calendar at the opening of the Court: that is, to call the day calendar through, when all causes in which neither party appear will be passed for the term; and causes where only one party may appear will be taken up and disposed of as on a default. After this the calendar will be called in the order ready for trial.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court stands adjourned until the first Monday in December, when the calendar will be taken up at cause No. 81.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, James Behon, indicted for manslaughter in the third degree, for causing the death of his father, was placed on trial. The case was not concluded at the rising of the Court. The accused is about 22 years of age. A difficulty occurred between the deceased and accused about the wife of the latter, during which a wound was inflicted with a pocket knife. On the part of the defence an attempt will be made to show that this wound was not necessarily fatal, but that death was the result of subsequent indiscretions on the part of deceased.

William Williams, (colored,) indicted for assault with intent to kill, by carelessly shooting off a pistol, was arraigned in this Court and a plea of assault and battery was accepted. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Ann Ellis, indicted for stealing $41 from a woman on Van Brunt-street, was tried, found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

To be Discharged for Opinion's Sake.—At a Wide-Awake supper given in this city on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Couch announced that Mr. Dudley, Captain of the Rocky Mountain Wide-Awake Battalion, had received notice from the firm where he is employed—Rankin, Wells & Co., Broadway, New-York—that his services would not be required after the 1st of December next. Oliver S. Beard, Esq., pledged himself to contribute $100 to a fund to sustain Mr. Dudley until he could obtain another situation.

Board of Canvassers.—The Supervisors continued their labors yesterday afternoon and canvassed the returns of the recent election up to and including the Tenth Ward. Nearly every return, thus far, has been sent back to have some clerical errors corrected. The Board will reassemble at 1 o'clock to-day.

Fire.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the stables of Messrs. H. B. & C. Whitty, No. 10 Flatbush-avenue. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $1,000. Insured in the Williamsburgh City and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies.

A Brutal Marine.—A marine, named Thos. Bulger, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, yesterday, by Justice Cornwell, for brutality towards his wife.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.—The third rehearsal will be given this morning, at the Athenæum, at 10 o'clock, and the first concert this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

Loss of the American Ship Africa.

The American ship *Africa*, Capt. Jordan, from Cardiff, Wales, April 28, for Woosung, with a cargo of coal, was totally lost on Friday, Aug. 31, on Jilaka Shoals; Jilaka Island bore by compass S. S. E., one and a half miles. She struck at high water, and ran out forward five feet. The flow of the tide being only 1½ feet, found it impossible to get her off, although assisted by the crew of the Dutch ship *Era Johanna* and Dutch bark *Henrika*. At 7 o'clock P. M., Capt. Jordan, seeing the hopeless condition of his vessel, and being surrounded by Malays, (or pirates,) concluded, for the safety of himself and crew, to abandon the ship, which was accordingly done; and he proceeded on board the bark *Hendrika*. On the way to that vessel, at 7½ P. M., and when but a short distance from the *Africa*, he discovered she was on fire, supposed to have been the work of the Malays. The ship continued burning until 4 A. M. the following morning, when, after burning to the water's edge, she slipped off the rock, and at daylight no vestige of her was to be seen. Capt. Jordon and crew arrived at Singapore in the bark *Hendrika*. The *Africa* was built in 1854 at Brunswick, Me., rated A No. 1½.

—Col. Lewis W. Washington, of Bel-Air, Jefferson County, Va., was married on the 6th inst., to Miss Ella M. Bassett. It is a singular fact that the groom is the great-grandson of two brothers of Gen. Washington, while the bride is the great grand-daughter of the only sister of Gen. Washington, and also the great grand-daughter of the sister of Mrs. Gen. Washington.

—A petition, asking the General Assembly of Virginia to take measures for the removal of the remains of Gen. Harry Lee—"Light Horse Harry"—from their present resting place in Georgia to the soil of his native State, was in circulation at the recent State encampment in Virginia, and received a large number of signatures.

—The remains of Mrs. F. A. Lumsden and her adopted child, victims of the *Lady Elgin* disaster, reached New-Orleans on the 7th, where they were interred.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Suite, now on view at

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by Royal desire at the Revere House, Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New-York, communicated through Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. Gurney & Son., if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the pictures now at the gallery acknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visiters who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the *scartes de visit* for albums.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

From auction, at a great sacrifice.
10,000 yards English Velvet Carpets, at $1 per yard.
25,000 yards English Brussels Carpets, at 6s. to 8s. per yard.
20,000 yards Three-ply Carpets, at 75c. to 87½c. per yard.
50,000 yards Ingrain Carpets, at 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. per yard.
5,000 yards English Drugget, 3 to 4 yards wide.
2,000 yards Hearth Rugs, at $2 50 each.
3,000 yards Floor Oil-cloth, at 31c., 50c. to 75c. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Mats, Matting, Stair Rods, Church and Office Carpets, at prices far below any quoted in this City, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms.

[Advertisement.]

Purge the System.—Purify the blood, and avoid fevers and sickness, by using

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
Price 25 cents a box.
Sold at the Graefenberg Medical Institution,
No. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The leading physicians and professors of medical colleges state that these Pills possess medicinal properties superior to any others.

[Advertisement.]

It is not at all remarkable that, despite the difference of opinion existing among our citizens in reference to political matters, there should be such general unanimity in the praise bestowed by all parties upon Knox's Hats, Winter style. They are superb. Knox's is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Buy a Knox Hat and be wise.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

With the Aztec Children, What Is It? Aquaria, &c., &c., at all hours, and the great drama, "Rose Elmer," at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., Barnum's Museum will be crowded to-day—it being the usual holiday for children, ladies and families.

[Advertisement.]

Blotches, pimples, &c., indicate derangement of the system. Holloway's balsamic Ointment speedily removes external eruptions, and [illegible] Vegetable Pills strengthen the digestive organs, [illegible] the liver and purify the blood of all morbid particles.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 16.

Cotton declined ⅛c.; sales to-day 6,500 bales at 10¾c.@11⅛c. for Middling. Sales of the week 47,000 bales; receipts of the week 61,000 bales; exports of the week 57,000 bales; decreased receipts at this port this season 71,000 bales; increased receipts at all the ports 150,500 bales; stock in port 292,000 bales. Sugar quiet at 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses, 24c.@26c. Coffee firm; sales of the week 6,500 bags at 11⅛c.@15c. Imports of the week 69,000 bags; stock in port 21,500 bags, against 52,000 in same time last year. Sterling Exchange 3½@4 premium; do., with bills of lading, 2½@3¼ premium. Sight Exchange on New-York ½@¾ discount. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d.

Oswego, Friday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat opened dull and lower, but closed with a declining tendency; sales 11,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 02; 4,000 bushels Canada Club on private terms. Corn quiet. Barley dull and lower; sales 5,200 bushels Bay Quinte at 56c. Rye lower; sales 5,000 bushels Canadian at 56c. Oats nominal. Canal Freights steady; Flour, 50c.; Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 17c., to New-York. *Imports*—2,810 bbls. Flour, 65,500 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 31,400 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,300 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—5,775 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 14,300 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Barley, 3,400 bushels Peas.

Chicago, Friday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

Flour quiet, and 10c. lower. Wheat dull, and 2c.@2½c. lower; sales 55,000 bush., at 81c. for North-western Club; 78c.@79c. for No. 1, and 76c.@77c. for No. 2, in store. Corn dull, and 2c. lower; sales, 14,000 bush., at 34c.@35c., in store. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bush. Wheat, 32,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—2,300 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bush. Wheat, 27,000 bush. Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York, bank rates, advanced to 4@5 ℘ cent. premium. Brokers sell very sparingly, and to customers only.

Cincinnati, Friday, Nov. 16.

Flour dull at $4 60@$4 75. Whisky dull at 16½c. Hogs declined to $6@$6 25; sales 2,500 heads, chiefly at $6 25; packers are reluctant at over $6. Mess Pork declined to $16@$16 25. Money market active; Illinois bills are taken at 10 ℘ cent. discount, and in some cases refused altogether; Wisconsin and Iowa bills at 5 ℘ cent. discount. Sight Exchange on New-York advanced ½ ℘ cent. premium.

Buffalo, Friday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, dull and heavy; sales, 2,000 bushels White Michigan, at $1 20. Corn, steady; sales, 26,000 bushels, at 47c. Whisky steady, at 18c. Canal Freights—lower; 20c. on Wheat, 18c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bush. Wheat, 82,000 bush. Corn, 11,000 bush. Oats.

Albany, Friday, Nov. 16—7 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat salable only in small lots, at $1 26@$1 27 for Red State, and $1 42@$1 50 for White Michigan. Rye—Sales 6,500 bushels Canal, at 67c. Oats very active; sales 37,300 bushels, at 35½c.@35¾c. for State and Canadian. Corn dull and salable, in ear lots, at 66½c.@67c. for Western mixed. Barley heavy, and in light supply; sales 4,200 bush. Hammondsport at 68c., and 4,000 Canada West, at 73½c. Whisky—Sales 150 bbls. at 20c.

Philadelphia, Friday, Nov. 16.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; sales 3,000 bushels red at $1 27@1 24; white, $1 40@$1 45. Corn dull at 68c.@69c. Coffee dull. Whisky, 22c.@22½c.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 16.

Flour dull and flat, at $5 25. Wheat firm; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 60. Corn dull: Yellow at 68c.@71c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet, at 14c.@14½c. Whisky dull, at 20½c.

Charleston, Friday, Nov. 16.

Cotton irregular; sales to-day, 1,200 bales, ranging from 8¾c.@11⅛c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Friday, Nov. 16.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 57½; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	[illegible] P. M.
North and West Way Mail	[illegible] A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5¼ A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¼ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. [illegible] Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the *Atlantic*, will close to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 16—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—Mr. Fronck and 3 children, E. Stenewert, H. Kruger, D. D. Engel and lady, H. Henlein, M. Dappe, S. Neith and lady, E. Detmarck and lady, N. H. Aschenbrenner, W. Leckmann, C. Bessel, Mrs. Hinckley and family, A. T. Kaufmann, and 450 in the second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 49 | Sun sets.... 4 41 | Moon sets.... 9 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 48 | Gov. Island.11 37 | Hell Gate...12 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Atlantic, Gray, Havre, North Atlantic Steamship Co.; Edinburgh, Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ship Admiral, Bliffen, Havre, S. M. Fox & Co.

Barks Old Dominion, Johnson, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; W. H. Wall, Park, Key West, Benner & Deake; Virginia, Bryant, Gibraltar, Brett, Son & Co.; Eliza, McKenzie, Liverpool, ——; A. Tainter, Hutton, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith.

Brigs J. W. Nevius, Kilby, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Hannah, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graves; Adelphi, Johnston, St. Croix, J. A. Bishop & Co.; John Freeman, Loring, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; R. Mowe, Ward, Bermuda, ——; Eliza, Hedwig, Rochelle, ——.

Schooners Queen of the South, Elwood, Mobile, E. D. Hurlburt & Co.; E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Newbern, C. B. Dibble; Enchantress, Lynch, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; E. Sheddon, White, Georgetown, B. Blossom; Albatross, Chase, Taunton, master; Havelock, Reed, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. Frigate Savannah, Flag Officer Joseph B. Jarvis commanding, Vera Cruz Oct. 19.

Steamship Marion, Whiting, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Nov. 15, at 4 A. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Florida, hence for Savannah. Same day, 4 P. M., passed steamship Nashville, for Charleston. 10 miles S. of Barnegat, passed a sunken schr., with topmasts out of water.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Taube, Hamburg Nov. 1, and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. The Teutonia has had westerly winds the latter part of the passage.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Nov. 15, at noon, passed a schr. sunk off Little Egg Harbor, with topmasts out of water, (probably the schr. in collision with the steamship James Adger.)

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. C. & R. Miller.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Sidell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug Golden Gate, Eldridge, Mystic 12 hours, having ship Racer in tow.

Ship Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool Sept. 29, with mdse. to C. Grinnell. Nov. 4, lat. 40 21, lon. 58 40, passed an American ship showing Marryat's Nos. 7, 8, 9, 2d distg. pendant. 11th, lat. 40 23, lon. 70 10, passed a steamship bound E. 13th, 40 miles S. E. from Barnegat, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15. The A. has experienced heavy N. and W. weather the entire passage.

Ship Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. and 324 passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew. Nov. 8, had a terrific gale from S. E. to S. W., at midnight shifting furiously into N. W., lost foretopsail.

Ship Racer, (new, 840 tons,) Gates, Mystic 12 hours, in ballast to J. D. Fish. Will load in Coleman's line for San Francisco. Was towed to this City by steamtug Golden Gate.

Ship Harvey Birch, Nelson, Liverpool Oct. 2, with mdse. and 36 passengers to J. H. Brower & Co. Experienced heavy N. and W. winds the entire passage.

Ship Ann Eliza, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davison, Sunderland 47 ds., with coals to master. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London, and the Isle of Wight Oct. 26, passed the Lizard 29th, with mdse. and 56 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Had fine weather throughout the passage.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London, and the Isle of Wight Oct. 20, with mdse. and 80 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., anchored on the Bar last evening, (15th.)

Ship Frank Hayne, (of Bath,) Randall, Philadelphia 2 ds., in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co. Was towed to this port by steamtug America.

Ship Jacob A. Stainler, Young, London 38 ds., and 26 days from the Downs, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Florence, (Br., of Liverpool,) Shearer, with coal and salt to master.

Bark Vindolana, (of Newcastle,) Lock, Glasgow 50 ds., with mdse. to master. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage, shifted cargo.

Brig Jaffa, (Br.,) Robinson, Maitland, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Eveline Bates, Peterson, Brazos, St. Jago, via Mobile, 18 ds., with hides and wool to J. & N. Smith & Co. Nov. 14, Cape May bearing W. 30 miles, passed a ship steering for the Delaware, with loss of mizzenmast and fore and maintopmasts.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 6 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Ann Leonard, (Br.,) McKinney, Welshpool, N. S., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Comet, (Br.,) Lamb, Cornwallis, N. S., 5 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Advance, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to Hyde & Duryee.

Schr. A. Hastings, Lawrence, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Julia and Elizabeth, Verrill, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton and naval stores to master.

Schr. A. Hastings, Lawerson, Dorchester, N. B., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. American Eagle, Wilder, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wenoah, Owens, Dennysville, 5 ds., with laths to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Hunt, Lubec, 6 ds., with fish, &c., to master.

Schr. Oriental, Robbins, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Isabella Faulkner, Boston 3 with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Isaac Cohen, Hertz, Spofford, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. William Hill, Dow, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Holden, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

Below.

Ship S. H. Ryerson, Latham, from Bristol, England, Oct. 8—by pilot boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Also, 1 brig.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16—Arr. ship John Leslie, Bath; bark Robert Carter, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Golden Fleece, (Br.,) reported by us as being missing, is the steamship of that name, and is now in British waters. She went from Galway to Newfoundland in place of the Connaught, when that steamer broke down on her first voyage.

By a private letter received at Hong Kong Sept. 1, from Talien Whan Bay, it is reported that a two-topsail American clipper ship was totally lost on Shantung Promontory, in the typhoon of Aug. 15, name not ascertained.

The Supplement for Nov. 15, of American Lloyds Registry of American and Foreign Shipping, contains a large list of newly-surveyed vessels. Published by E. & G. W. Blunt.

The ship reported in this morning's edition, as supposed to be the Quickstep, is the Jacob A. Stainler.

Montevideo, Aug. 30.—The ship Hippogriffa, after receiving her cargo, sailed from here Aug. 8. Her disbursements amounted to $1,425. The bark Chaffinger, (Br.,) was wrecked near Martin Gercia, in this river, some days since, and was sold at public auction. (By letter.)

Spoken, &c.

Antartic—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, was spoken, Oct. 1, lat 46 23, lon. 33 30.

Arcole—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, Oct. 23, lat. 45 40, lon. 27 10.

Faith—bark, of Portland, bound E., spoken, Oct. 26, lat. 46, lon. 33 10.

Lorenzo—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, Nov. 3, lat. 40 25, lon. 48 15.

Resolute—ship, bound E., was passed, Oct. 14, lat. 47 14, lon. 28 50.

Robert Parker—Br. ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, Nov. 7, lat. 41 25, lon. 58 08.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN.
The Irish Ambassador, from Cremorne Gardens, London.
Mons. and Mme. MONTANARI,
Late of Palace Garden.
AVA BRENT,
Late of the Cooper Opera Troupe.
JULIA MELVILLE,
Late of Palace Garden.
MARIETTA,
Late of the Ravels.
MR. MAXWELL,
Late of the Lucy Escott Opera Troupe.
And the Great
CARLO FAMILY,
Too well known to particularise.
SAM COWELL,
The unrivaled comic singer, has been engaged at this house, and will make his appearance Dec. 3.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. Van Lerius, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THERE WILL BE AFTERNOON preaching in this church each SABBATH hereafter, commencing at 3 o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats, and are cordially invited to attend. Also preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.